SYRIAC
READING LESSONS.

PAUL I. MORENTZ

No. L 26

Knowledge is
pleasant unto
thy soul.
(Prov. 2:10.)

Paul D. Morentz

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SYRIAC
READING LESSONS:

CONSISTING OF COPIOUS
EXTRACTS FROM THE PESCHITO VERSION OF
THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS;
AND THE
CRUSADE OF RICHARD I.
FROM THE CHRONICLES OF BAR HEBRAEUS;
Grammatically Analysed and Translated:
WITH THE
ELEMENTS OF SYRIAC GRAMMAR.

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"THE ANALYTICAL HEBREW AND CHALDEE LEXICON,"
ETC. ETC.

Multæ terricolis linguæ, cœlestibus una.

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PREFACE.

The present Work forms one of a series of "Reading Lessons," of which the Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee have already appeared. It is proposed to extend the series to other Oriental Languages of principal utility.

The plan of these works is simple, but, it is hoped, complete. They consist of copious extracts from the language, which are grammatically analysed word by word, and an exact translation into English of the whole.

To the present Work, the prefixed Syriac Grammar is more than usually extensive, on account of the scarcity of grammars in the Syriac language.

15, Paternoster Row.

ELEMENTS OF SYRIAC GRAMMAR.

1. THE ALPHABET.

SYRIAC.			NAMES.	POWERS.		NUM. VALUE.
1 Separate.		2 Joined.		Hebrew.	English.	
Final.						
	ܐ	ܐܐ	Olaph	א	. .	1
ܒ	ܒ	ܒܒܒ	Beth	ב	b, bh (v)	2
ܓ	ܓ	ܓܓܓ	Gomal	ג	g, gh	3
	ܕ	ܒܕ	Dolath	ד	d	4
	ܗ	ܒܗܗ	He	ה	h	5
	ܘ	ܒܘܘ	Vau	ו	v or w	6
	ܙ	ܒܙܙ	Zain	ז	z	7
ܚ	ܚ	ܚܚܚ	Cheth	ח	kh	8
ܛ	ܛ	ܛܛܛ	Teth	ט	t	9
ܝ	ܝ	ܝܝܝ	Yud	י	y in yet	10
ܟ	ܟ	ܟܟܟ	Coph	ך כ	c or k	20
ܠ	ܠ	ܠܠܠ	Lomad	ל	l	30
ܡ	ܡ	ܡܡܡ	Mim	ם מ	m	40
ܢ	ܢ	ܢܢ	Nun	ן נ	n	50
ܣ	ܣ	ܣܣܣ	Semkath	ס	s	60
ܥ	ܥ	ܥܥܥ	Ee	ע	. .	70
ܦ	ܦ	ܦܦܦ	Pe	ף פ	p, ph	80
	ܨ	ܦܨܨ	Tsode	צ	ts	90
ܩ	ܩ	ܩܩܩ	Kuph	ק	k	100
	ܪ	ܡܪܪ	Rish	ר	r	200
ܫ	ܫ	ܫܫܫ	Shin	ש	sh	300
	ܬ	ܒܬܬ	Thau	ת	t, th	400

The Table, as given here, exhibits a striking similarity between the Syriac and Hebrew alphabets, with respect to order of succession and names and powers of the letters. The Syriac, however, differs first in the greater number of *final* letters, and secondly in the connecting of the letters belonging to one word. The learner has therefore to observe that—

1. *Nine* of the final letters differ from the ordinary ones only in a slight additional stroke, or hook, at the end; but the remaining *five* assume a different form.

2. Each letter may (whenever the position will allow it) be joined either to the *preceding* letter *only*, or to both the *preceding and following*. We thus obtain two classes of letters, distinguished likewise by another peculiarity, that those of the former have *no finals;* those of the latter have.

The column, No. 2, of the alphabet exhibits every possible position and manner of connecting of each letter. Those of the first class need be repeated but twice, those of the second, with their finals, *three times.*

3. One letter is joined to another by a small horizontal line drawn from its extremity, with the exception of *four*, viz., ܕ, ܛ, ܪ, and ܬ, which assume another form when joined to a *preceding* letter.

> Note.—It is advisable that the learner copy the alphabet a few times, especially the column, No. 2. In doing so, or in writing any Syriac word, he has to form merely the tops of as many letters as are joined on both sides, and then to connect them by a horizontal line drawn from the last to the first. Thus, in forming the Beths in succession, let him write the three tops first, ⌒⌒⌒, and then the line underneath from left to right, •——, and he will obtain one initial, one medial, and one final Beth.

The following compound letters are frequently used: ܠܐ,

ܠܐ, ܠܠ (final), and ܠܐ, which stand for ܐܠ, ܠܐ, ܠܠ, and ܠ ܐ; the last when a word terminates with Lomad final, and the next begins with Olaph.

2. VOWELS.

There are two sets of vowels. One is the invention of Jacob, bishop of Edessa, in the seventh century, consisting of points placed in various positions; the other is the invention of the famous scholar Theophilus, of Edessa, in the eighth century, consisting of the Greek vowels in a reversed direction. In modern impressions the latter set is used exclusively; in older, e. g. the London Polyglot and Gutbir's New Testament, both are used indiscriminately.

We have followed the latter mode in some of our pages, as a practice for the learner.

Greek.		Syriac.			
ܦܰ	Pethocho	ܦ݁	a	read	*ah*
ܦܶ	Revotso	ܦ݂ or ܦܷ	e	,,	*ay*
ܦܺ	Chevotso	ܦܻ	i	,,	*ee*
ܦܳ	Zekofo	ܦܵ	o	,,	*oh*
ܦܘܽ or ܦܽܘ	Etsotso	ܦܘ݁ or ܦܘ݂	u	,,	*oo*

NOTE.—In giving the pronunciation of Syriac words in English characters, we have adopted, for the sake of brevity, the continental pronunciation of the five vowels.

The position of the Greek vowels as given above is the usual one, but they are by no means confined to it.

The vowel Etsotso is always accompanied with ܘ, except in two words, ܟܽܠ *cul*, ܡܛܽܠ *m'tul.* This is also the case with Zekofo in foreign words and proper names, as ܬܪܳܘܢܳܘܣ θρόνος, ܗܪܳܘܕܶܣ *Herod.*

3. DIPHTHONGS.

They are ܘ ـܰ *au*, ܝܘ ـܶ *eu*, ܝ ـܰ *ai*, ܝ ـܳ *oi*, ܝܘ ـܺ *iu*, ܘܘ ـܽ *ou.*

It is, however, by no means certain how these diphthongs were sounded.

4. CONSONANTS.

1. As in Hebrew, the consonant is always sounded before the vowel. The exception is with ܐ and ܥ (also Yud in a certain position), where their respective vowels merely are audible; the first on account of its feebleness, the last because of its pronunciation being doubtful.

> NOTE.—In the pronunciation of Syriac words in English characters, we insert ܥ, but omit ܐ, which is represented by its vowel.

2. ܐ between two vowels is pronounced like Yud, as ܩܳܐܶܡ *ko-yem.*

3. ܝ at the beginning of a word is sounded *i*, not *yi*, as ܝܺܠܶܕ *i-led.*

4. ܐ and ܝ as feeble letters at the beginning of a word, when analogy would require them to be without a vowel, are sounded, Olaph with ܰ or ܶ, Yud with ܺ. Ee before He follows the same analogy in ܥܰܗܶܕ for ܥܗܶܕ. For the same cause

ey do not retain their vowel when a vowelless consonant ecedes, but their vowel is remitted to that consonant: e. g. ܐܡܰܪ for ܐܶܡܰܪ *he said;* with conj. ܘ, ܘܶܐܡܰܪ for ܘܐܶܡܰܪ; ܒܰܐܪܥܳܐ or ܒܐܰܪܥܳܐ *in the earth.*

5. ܐ, ܘ, and ܝ lose their power as consonants, or become *uiescent*, Olaph after ܰ, ܶ, ܳ, ܺ; Yud after ܺ and ܶ; Vau fter ܽ.

6. ܘ and ܝ at the end of a word, when the preceding letter as no vowel, are *otiose*, i. e. are not pronounced; as ܩܛܰܠܘ, ܩܛܰܠܝ *k'tal.*

7. The letters *B'gadk'phath* are, as in Hebrew, pronounced either with or without an aspiration. This is indicated by a point above the letter, called *Kushoi*, to take away the aspiration, or by one under the letter, called *Rukhokh*, to preserve it. But since this is not attended to in our impressions, the student is requested to apply, in reading, the rules which regulate the *Dagesh lene* in Hebrew, as they are, in general, the same in the Syriac.

8. As in Hebrew, two vowelless consonants cannot be sounded; or, in other words, there is no syllable which begins with more than *two* consonants, and few end with more than one consonant (except the form of the 2nd pers. pret.). Such two letters are sounded as a syllable by the introduction of a new vowel, usually ܰ, after the first; e. g., ܡܠܶܟ *king*, with pref. ܒ, ܒܰܡܠܶܟ for ܒܡܠܶܟ *in a king.*

5. LINES.

1. A line is often found beneath a letter, to indicate that such a letter is not to be pronounced; as ܒܰܪ݈ܬ *bath.* This line is called *linea occultans.* It is frequently found with ܐ at

the beginning of a word: with a vowelless ܕ before ܬ; with ܗ in the pronominal forms, and in the subst. verb (ܗܘܳܐ) when it is the logical copula, or it assists in forming certain tenses; with ܢ closing a syllable; and with the first of two geminate letters, as ܥܰܡ̈ܡܶܐ *nations.*

2. Above a letter this line is placed in abbreviated words, and when letters are used to indicate numbers; e. g. ܩ̄ for ܩܰܕܺܝܫܳܐ *holy*, ܟ̄ܙ 27.

6. RIBUI.

This is the name of two points (¨) placed above a word to denote the plural number.

When placed over Rish it coalesces with the point of this letter, thus ܪ̈; over Lomad it is placed obliquely, thus ܠ̈.

7. THE TONE.

The tone generally rests on the penultimate, except in words of two syllables, when the first ends in a vowel and the second in a consonant; e. g. ܐܶܡܰܪ *emár.*

8. INTERPUNCTION.

1. At the end of a period one point is found in some impressions, in others four, ܀ or ∷.

2. At the end of a clause two points, thus ⁚.

3. Between small members of a clause two points, thus ⁏ or ⁚.

4. After an interrogation two or three points are placed, thus ⁚ or ⁖.

NOUNS.*

9. GENDER OF NOUNS.

Masculine nouns generally end with the third radical letter, but they are found also with the following augments, ܳܢ, ܳܝ, rarely ܢ.

Feminine nouns terminate in ܳܐ, ܽܘ, ܺܝ, and ܳܬ.

10. NUMBER OF NOUNS.

1. The masculine nouns make the plural by adding ܺܝܢ to the singular, except those ending in ܶܐ or ܰܝ, which throw away these terminations and add ܶܝܢ instead; e. g. ܟܬܳܒ *book*, ܓܳܠܶܐ *discoverer*, pl. ܟܬܳܒܺܝܢ, ܓܳܠܶܝܢ.

2. The feminines change their terminations

ܳܐ	into	ܳܢ	e. g.	ܒܬܽܘܠܬܳܐ	*virgin*, pl.	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܢ
ܽܘ	„	ܘܳܢ		ܙܳܟܽܘ	*victory*, „	ܙܳܟܘܳܢ
ܺܝ	„	ܝܳܢ		ܪܶܒܺܝ	*usury*, „	ܪܶܒܝܳܢ

Exceptions are when masculine nouns take the pl. fem. termination, and, *vice versa*, when feminines take the pl. masc. termination; e. g. ܐܳܣܝܳܐ *physician*, pl. ܐܳܣܰܘܳܢ; ܐܰܡܬܳܐ *cubit*, pl. ܐܰܡܺܝܢ. Others are formed irregularly; e. g. ܒܰܪ *son*, pl. ܒܢܺܝܢ.

11. STATES OF NOUNS.

There are three states of the Syriac noun, the *absolute*, *constructive*, and *emphatic*. The last is equivalent to the article הַ before the Hebrew noun.

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* This comprises both nouns substantive and nouns adjective, as their inflexions are the same.

1. *Masculine nouns* have, in the *singular*, the absolute and constructive states the same. The emphatic is indicated by the ending ܳܐ, except nouns of ܶܐ in the absol. state, which change this termination into ܝܳܐ; e. g. ܡܠܳܟ, ܓܳܠܶܐ, emph. ܡܠܳܟܳܐ, ܓܳܠܝܳܐ.

The emph. and constr. *plural* are formed from the abs. by changing

ܝܻܢ into ܶܐ } in the emph., as { ܡܠܳܟܶܐ
ܶܝܢ " ܰܝܳܐ } { ܓܳܠܰܝܳܐ
ܝܻܢ " ܰܝ } in the constr., as { ܡܠܳܟܰܝ
ܶܝܢ " ܰܝ } { ܓܳܠܰܝ

2. The form which the noun assumes, when these terminations are added, depends on the character of its vowels and their position. *Unchangeable* are (*a*) ܳ, ܘܽ, ܝܻ, and the diphthongs, as ܡܠܳܟ, ܒܻܝܫ *evil*, ܬܰܘܬܳܒ *inhabitant;* (*b*) ܰ and ܶ in a closed or imperfect syllable, in the ultimate or antipenultimate, ܡܰܕ and ܡܶܬ in ܡܰܕܒܰܚ *altar*, ܡܶܬܩܰܛܰܠ *slain;* (*c*) when the letter from the analogy of the Hebrew should have Dagesh forte, as ܥܰܡ *people*, ܓܰܢܳܒ *thief* (Heb. גַּנָּב). The noun with no other vowel than these will retain its form.

But ܰ or ܶ in the last syllable either falls away or is remitted to the preceding letter, as ܥܳܠܰܡ *perpetuity*, ܣܳܗܶܕ *witness*, emph. ܥܳܠܡܳܐ, ܣܳܗܕܳܐ; ܙܶܢ *species*, emph. ܙܢܳܐ, pl. ܙܢܻܝܢ, constr. ܙܢܰܝ (emph. ܙܢܰܝܳܐ irr.); ܨܰܦܪ *morning*, emph. ܨܰܦܪܳܐ. In some nouns these vowels are interchanged, ܣܰܦܪ *book*, emph. ܣܶܦܪܳܐ, ܥܒܶܕ *servant*, emph. ܥܰܒܕܳܐ.

3. Of *feminine nouns*, those ending in the *singular* abs. in ܳܐ change it in the constr. into ܰܬ ; those in ܘ̣ or ܺܝ take an additional ܬ.

In the emph. state ܳܐ of the abs. is changed into ܬܳܐ, ܬܳܐ intr. ܺܝܬܳܐ; those in ܘ̣ or ܺܝ take ܬܳܐ.

In the *plural*, ܢ of the abs. is changed in the constr. state into ܬ, and in the emph. into ܬܳܐ; e. g. ܒܬܽܘܠܳܐ, constr. ܒܬܽܘܠܰܬ, emph. ܒܬܽܘܠܬܳܐ, pl. ܒܬܽܘܠܳܢ, constr. ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬ, emph. ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܳܐ; ܐܳܒܽܘ, ܪܒܺܝ, constr. ܐܳܒܽܘܬ, emph. ܪܒܺܝܬܳܐ, ܓܽܘܢܚܺܝܬܳܐ (from ܓܽܘܢܚܳܐ *abuse*), pl. ܐܳܒܳܢ, constr. ܪܒܳܬ, emph. st. ܐܳܒܳܬܳܐ, ܓܽܘܢܚܳܬܳܐ.

4. In order to facilitate the pronunciation when, in consequence of these accessions, the letters become crowded, one of the ܰ and ܶ is often adopted to form a new syllable; e. g. ܐܰܪܡܠܳܐ *widow*, emph. ܐܰܪܡܰܠܬܳܐ; ܥܓܳܠܳܐ *chariot*, emph. ܥܓܰܠܬܳܐ. In other forms the vowel is shifted to the next following letter, as ܚܰܒܪܳܐ *companion*, ܥܶܓܠܳܐ *heifer*, emph. ܚܒܰܪܬܳܐ, ܥܓܶܠܬܳܐ.

1. Personal Pronoun.

SEPARABLE.		INSEPARABLE.				
		VERBAL SUFFIXES.		NOMINAL SUFFIXES		
				TO NOUN SING.	TO NOUN PLURAL.	
		Singular.				
ܐܶܢܳܐ	*I.*	1. ـܰܢܝ, *a* ـܰܢܢܝ; 2. ـܢܝ; 3. ـܰܢܝ	*me.*	ـܝ	ـܰܝ	*my.*
ܐܰܢ̱ܬ݁ *m.*	*thou.*	1. ـܳܟ; 2. ـܟ	*thee.*	ـܳܟ	ـܰܝܟ	*thy.*
ܐܰܢ̱ܬ݁ܝ *f.*		1. ـܶܟܝ; 2. ـܟܝ; 3. ـܳܟܝ		ـܶܟܝ	ـܰܝܟܝ	
ܗܽܘ, ܗܰܘ	*he.*	1. ـܶܗ, *a* ـܺܝܗ̱ܝ; 2. ـܗ̱ܝ, *a* ـܘܗ̱ܝ; 3. ـܳܝܗ̱ܝ	*him.*	ـܶܗ	ـܰܘܗܝ	*his.*
ܗܺܝ, ܗܳܝ	*she.*	1. ـܳܗ, *a* ـܝܗ, ـܶܝܗ; 2. ـܗ	*her.*	ـܳܗ	ـܶܝܗ	*her.*
		Plural.				
ܚܢܰܢ	*we.*	1. ـܰܢ, *a* ـܰܢܢ; 2. ـܳܢ; 3. ـܳܢ	*us.*	ـܰܢ	ـܰܝܢ	*our.*
ܐܰܢ̱ܬ݁ܽܘܢ *m.*	*you.*	1. ـܟܽܘܢ; 3. ـܳܟܽܘܢ	*you.*	ـܟܽܘܢ	ـܰܝܟܽܘܢ	*your.*
ܐܰܢ̱ܬ݁ܶܝܢ *f.*		1. ـܟܶܝܢ; 3. ـܳܟܶܝܢ		ـܟܶܝܢ	ـܰܝܟܶܝܢ	
ܐܶܢܽܘܢ, ܗܶܢܽܘܢ *m.*	*they.*	Separable . . . . . . ܐܶܢܽܘܢ	*them.*	ـܗܽܘܢ	ـܰܝܗܽܘܢ	*their.*
ܐܶܢܶܝܢ, ܗܶܢܶܝܢ *f.*		ܐܶܢܶܝܢ		ـܗܶܝܢ	ـܰܝܗܶܝܢ	

For the particulars of the verbal suffixes, see § 24; for the nominal suffixes, see § 13.

2. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

ܗܳܢ ܗܳܢܳܐ	*this*, masc.	ܗܳܕܶܐ ܗܳܕܳܐ	*this*, fem.
ܗܳܢܽܘܢ	*these*, masc.	ܗܳܠܶܝܢ ܐܰܠܶܝܢ	*these*, com.
ܗܳܢܶܝܢ	*these*, fem.		

NOTE.—ܗܳܢܽܘ is compounded of ܗܳܢܳܐ ܗܽܘ *this is*, m.; but for *this is*, fem. ܗܳܕܳܐ ܗܝ (*hodoi*) is used.

3. RELATIVE PRONOUN

Is the pref. ܕ, before a vowelless letter ܕܰ, *who*, *which*, of both genders and numbers; e. g. ܕܰܩܛܰܠ *who slew*, ܕܺܝܠܶܕ *who begat.*

4. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. ܡܰܢ, ܡܰܢܽܘ *who?* of the person, of both genders and numbers.
2. ܡܳܢ, ܡܳܢܳܐ, ܡܳܢܽܘ *what?* of the thing.
3. ܐܰܝܢܳܐ m. ܐܰܝܕܳܐ fem. *who*, *which*, *what?* of the person and thing, in the sing. numb.; the pl. numb. is ܐܰܝܠܶܝܢ *who*, *which*, *what?*

13. NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES.

We subjoin two paradigms, of a noun masculine and a noun feminine with suffixes, preceded by their various states.

	MASCULINE.		FEMININE.	
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
Abs.	ܡܰܠܶܟ	ܡܰܠܟܺܝܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܐ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܢ
Constr.	—	ܡܰܠܟܰܝ	ܒܬܽܘܠܰܬ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬ
Emph.	ܡܰܠܟܳܐ	ܡܰܠܟܶܐ	ܒܬܽܘܠܬܳܐ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܳܐ

WITH SUFFIXES.

1 com. s.	ܡܰܠܟܝ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝ	ܒܬܽܘܠܰܬܝ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܰܝ
2 masc.	ܡܰܠܟܳܟ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝܟ	ܒܬܽܘܠܬܳܟ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܳܟ
2 fem.	ܡܰܠܟܶܟܝ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝܟܝ	ܒܬܽܘܠܬܶܟܝ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܶܟܝ
3 masc.	ܡܰܠܟܶܗ	ܡܰܠܟܰܘܗܝ	ܒܬܽܘܠܬܶܗ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܶܗ
3 fem.	ܡܰܠܟܳܗ	ܡܰܠܟܶܝܗ	ܒܬܽܘܠܬܳܗ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܳܗ
1 com. pl.	ܡܰܠܟܰܢ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܬܰܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܰܢ
2 masc.	ܡܰܠܟܟܽܘܢ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝܟܽܘܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܰܬܟܽܘܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܟܽܘܢ
2 fem.	ܡܰܠܟܟܶܝܢ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝܟܶܝܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܰܬܟܶܝܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܟܶܝܢ
3 masc.	ܡܰܠܟܗܽܘܢ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝܗܽܘܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܰܬܗܽܘܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܗܽܘܢ
3 fem.	ܡܰܠܟܗܶܝܢ	ܡܰܠܟܰܝܗܶܝܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܰܬܗܶܝܢ	ܒܬܽܘܠܳܬܗܶܝܢ

MASCULINE WITH SUFFIXES.

1. The suffixes are added to the masc. noun in the emph. state, displacing the termination ܳܐ.

2. Nouns which terminate in the emph. sing. in ܝܳܐ (see sect. 11, 1) have their Yud quiescent before ܝ (1 com.) and those suffixes which form an independent syllable; thus ܛܠܳܝܳܐ, with suff. ܛܠܳܝܝ *my* ——, ܛܠܳܝܗܽܘܢ etc.

3. Nouns having changeable ܰ or ܶ in the last syllable retain the vowel before the suff. ܝ, as ܟܰܬܳܒ, ܦܳܩܽܘܕ, ܐܶܪ; thus ܟܰܬܳܒܝ, etc.

FEMININE WITH SUFFIXES.

1. The suffixes are added to the fem. noun in the constr. state.

2. ܒܰܪܬܳܐ retains ܰ in its place, except before the suff. ܝ, thus ܒܪܰܬܝ *my daughter.*

14. VERBS.

The Syriac verb possesses most of the characteristics of the Hebrew verb. The roots are chiefly triliteral; there is one simple conjugation corresponding to Kal, and the rest are derived conjugations; there are but two tenses, viz. preterite and future, in which the third pers. sing. m. is the leading form. They are:

	Active.			Passive.
1.	Peal	ܩܛܰܠ	Ethpeel	ܐܷܬܩܛܷܠ
2.	Pael	ܩܰܛܷܠ	Ethpaal	ܐܷܬܩܰܛܰܠ
3.	Aphel	ܐܰܩܛܷܠ	Ethtaphal	ܐܷܬܬܰܩܛܰܠ
4.	Shaphel	ܫܰܩܛܷܠ	Eshtaphal	ܐܷܫܬܰܩܛܰܠ

The simplest form of these is Peal, answering to the Heb. Kal: the rest are derived conjugations. Ethpeel is the passive of Peal. Pael is equivalent to Piel of the Hebrew; Aphel and Shaphel to Hiphil, each having an appropriate passive.

15. REGULAR VERB.

1. CONJ. PEAL.

	Preterite.		Future.	
3 m. sing.	ܩܛܰܠ		ܢܷܩܛܘܽܠ	
3 fem.	ܩܷܛܠܰܬ	ܰܬ	ܬܷܩܛܘܽܠ	ܬ
2 masc.	ܩܛܰܠܬ	ܬ	ܬܷܩܛܘܽܠ	
2 fem.	ܩܛܰܠܬܝ	ܬܝ	ܬܷܩܛܠܻܝܢ	ܻܝܢ
1 com.	ܩܷܛܠܷܬ	ܷܬ	ܐܷܩܛܘܽܠ	
3 m. pl.	ܩܛܰܠܘ	ܘ	ܢܷܩܛܠܘܽܢ	ܘܽܢ
3 fem.	ܩܛܰܠܝ	ܝ	ܢܷܩܛܠܳܢ	ܳܢ
2 masc.	ܩܛܰܠܬܘܽܢ	ܬܘܽܢ	ܬܷܩܛܠܘܽܢ	ܘܽܢ
2 fem.	ܩܛܰܠܬܷܝܢ	ܬܷܝܢ	ܬܷܩܛܠܳܢ	ܳܢ
1 com.	ܩܛܰܠܢ ܢܰ	ܢ, ܢܰ	ܢܷܩܛܘܽܠ	

	Imperative.	
2 masc.	ܩܛܘܿܠ	
2 fem.	ܩܛܘܿܠܝ	ܝ
2 m. pl.	ܩܛܘܿܠܘ	ܘ
2 fem.	ܩܛܘܿܠܶܝܢ	ܶܝܢ

Infinitive.

ܡܩܛܰܠ

Participle.

ܩܳܛܶܠ *Act.*

ܩܛܺܝܠ *Pass.*

This paradigm shows that the 3 pers. sing. m. ܩܛܰܠ, or the root, is the leading form of the preterite, ܢܩܛܘܿܠ of the future. The characteristic vowel of each is retained throughout the inflexion, except before those afformatives which have a *union vowel.* The effect of this vowel is this, that taking the 3rd radical to itself, the 2nd loses its vowel; so that, in the pret., the 1st and 2nd require an additional vowel, ܶ, by which they are formed into one syllable (comp. sect. 4, 8). The imperative differs in this respect.

The preformative letters of the future have properly no vowel of their own; but on account of their position, before another vowelless letter, they take ܶ (see above), and the syllable thus obtained remains unchangeable.

2. Derived Conjugations.

It is to be remarked in general, that (1) the afformatives and preformatives, in these conjugations, are the same as those of Peal. (2) The last vowel only of the leading form may be affected by the accession of the afformatives. (3) The 3 pers. sing. m. is the ground form throughout each conjugation.

1. *Preterite.*—The ground forms, or leading forms, are given sect. 14. The learner may then form his own para-

digms of all the preterites by adding the afformatives as given above in Peal. In doing this, he has to omit the last vowel of the leading form wherever the afformative has a union vowel. In Ethpeel, where ܐܶܬ is unchangeable (compare sect. 11, 2 c.), there remains but one vowel in the root, ܩܛܶܠ; when this vowel is dropped on account of the accession of the union vowel, the first radical takes ܰ to form a syllable with the second. Hence, e. g. 3 fem. ܐܶܬܩܰܛܠܰܬ, but 2 masc. ܐܶܬܩܛܶܠܬ; Pael 3 fem. ܩܰܛܠܰܬ, but 2 m. ܩܰܛܶܠܬ (from ܩܰܛܶܠ).

NOTE.—From what has been said, it will result that the 3 fem. of Ethpeel and Ethpaal assume one and the same form.

2. *Future.*—The futures are formed from their respective ground forms of the preterite (1) by adding the afformatives in the manner described above. (2) The preformative letters require no vowel in Pael and Shaphel, and are prefixed without it, as ܢܩܰܛܶܠ, ܬܩܰܛܶܠ, excepting 1 com. sing. which is ܐܶܩܰܛܶܠ (sect. 4, 4). (3) Before the ground forms beginning with Olaph, the preformative displaces this letter and adopts its vowel. Hence Ethpe. ܐܶܬܩܛܶܠ, fut. ܢܶܬܩܛܶܠ; Aph. ܐܰܩܛܶܠ, fut. ܢܰܩܛܶܠ. (4) In the Ethtaphal, ܐܶܬܬܰܩܛܰܠ, the first of the two Taus is rejected in the five forms which have ܬ for their preformative; thus fut. ܢܶܬܬܰܩܛܰܠ, but 3 fem. ܬܶܬܰܩܛܰܠ (read *tetaktal*) instead of ܬܶܬܬܰܩܛܰܠ (*tethtaktal*).

3. *Imperative.*—(1) The three *active* conj. have the 2 masc. sing. as the leading form, precisely the same as the ground form, viz. the 3 m. of the preterite, and the vowel in the last syllable (ܶ) is retained throughout; thus Pael ܩܰܛܶܠ, 2 fem.

ܩܛܠܝܢ; Aph. e. g. pl. 2 m. ܐܩܛܠܘ; Shaph. e. g. pl. 3 fem. ܫܩܛܠܝܢ. (2) The *passives* invariably reject the last vowel of the ground form, and the second radical is marked with the linea occultans, to show that it is to be read without the vowel. Hence Ethpaal 2 m. ܐܬܩܛܠ; Ethtaph. e. g. 2 fem. ܐܬܬܩܛܠܝ; Eshtaph. e. g. pl. 2 m. ܐܫܬܩܛܠܘ, f. ܐܫܬܩܛܠܝܢ. But observe:—Ethpeel, which on losing its vowel becomes ܐܬܩܛܠ, and requires ܩ to take the vowel ܰ, assumes therefore the form of Ethpaal throughout the imperative.

4. The *Infinitives* are formed (*a*) by prefixing ܡ to their respective ground forms, in the manner of the preformatives of the future; (*b*) by changing the vowel of the second radical to ܳ; and (*c*) by adding the vowel ܘܽ to the third radical. Hence Ethpeel ܡܬܩܛܠܘ, Pael ܡܩܛܠܘ etc.

5. The *Participles* take, like the infinitives, ܡ for their preformative, attached to the ground form. The active conjugations have, besides the active, a passive participle, distinguished by the vowel ܰ, instead of ܶ. Hence Ethpeel ܡܬܩܛܠ; Pael ܡܩܛܠ, pass. ܡܩܛܠ; Ethpaal ܡܬܩܛܠ; Aph. ܡܩܛܠ, pass. ܡܩܛܠ etc. This distinction ceases to exist, when any of these are put either in the emph. state masc., the abs. fem., or when some of the suffixes are added. Thus the form ܡܩܛܠܐ may be either the emph. m. or the abs. fem.

NOTE in general. (1.)—Instead of the vowel ܰ in the root ܩܛܠ, some, especially intransitive verbs, have ܶ; as ܕܡܟ, *to sleep*, ܫܟܢ *to dwell*. These take ܰ in the future and imp.; as ܢܕܡܟ imp. pl. ܕܡܟܘ.

2. Verbs which have for their third radical ܗ, ܚ, ܥ or ܪ, take for the most part ◌ܰ, throughout the conjugations, instead of ◌ܽ or ◌ܶ. e. g. ܫܡܰܥ *he heard*, fut. ܢܶܫܡܰܥ, imp. pl. ܫܡܰܥܘ; Pael pret. ܫܰܕܰܪ *he sent.*

Irregular Verbs.

The number of irregular verbs is about the same as in Hebrew, since the causes by which they are produced are nearly the same: viz.

Syr.	Heb.	Syr.	Heb.
ܦ״ܐ	פ״א	ܥ״ܘ	ע״ו
ܦ״ܝ	פ״י	ܥ״ܝ	ע״י
ܦ״ܢ	פ״ן	ܥ״ܥ	ע״ע
ܥ״ܐ	ע״א	ܠ״ܐ	ל״א ל״ה

16. VERBS ܦ״ܐ. e. g. ܐܶܟܰܠ *he ate.*

The anomalies which exist in this class are:

1. Since Olaph cannot stand at the beginning of a word without a vowel, it takes, in the pret. of Peal, ◌ܶ; e. g. 2 fem. ܐܶܟܰܠܬܝ, pl. 3 m. ܐܶܟܰܠܘ, etc.; but ◌ܰ in the imp. and part. pass. thus ܐܶܟܽܘܠ *eat thou*, ܐܟܺܝܠ *eaten.*

2. Where another, strong, letter is audible at the end of a syllable, Olaph becomes quiescent; as Peal fut. ܢܺܐܟܽܘܠ, inf. ܡܶܐܟܰܠ.

3. Olaph in the middle of a word, preceded by a vowelless letter, remits its vowel to this letter, and remains quiescent. Hence Pael ܐܰܟܶܠ makes the future ܢܰܟܶܠ for ܢܐܰܟܶܠ, Ethpaal ܐܶܬܐܰܟܰܠ, fut. ܢܶܬܐܰܟܰܠ, etc.

4. A vowelless Olaph beginning a syllable in the middle of a word remits its helping vowel required by this position to the preceding letter, when this happens to be without a vowel. Thus Ethpe. ܐܶܬܶܐܟܶܠ stands for ܐܶܬܐܶܟܶܠ = ܐܶܬܐܶܟܶܠ, fut. ܢܶܬܶܐܟܶܠ, imp. ܐܶܬܶܐܟܶܠ.

5. Olaph is dropped in the fut. 1 sing. of Peal and Paël; thus ܐܶܟܽܘܠ, ܐܰܟܶܠ for ܐܶܐܟܽܘܠ, ܐܐܰܟܶܠ.

6. In Aphel and Shaphel, and their passives, Olaph is changed into Vau, which coalesces with ܰ of the preceding preformative, and thus the diphthong *au* is produced; thus Aph. ܐܰܘܟܶܠ, fut. ܢܰܘܟܶܠ; Shaph. ܫܰܘܟܶܠ, fut. ܢܫܰܘܟܶܠ; pass. ܐܶܬܬܰܘܟܰܠ, ܐܶܫܬܰܘܟܰܠ, etc.

Note to 1.—The fut. and imp. having ܰ in the final syllable (section 15, note) take in the initial, the former ܺ, and the latter ܶ; e. g. fut. ܢܺܐܡܰܪ, imp. ܐܶܡܰܪ *say thou.*

17. VERBS ܦ̈ܝ. e. g. ܝܺܠܶܕ *he begat.*

1. The rules given above for ܦ̈ܐ are applicable here, with this difference, that where Olaph takes ܶ for its helping vowel, Yud takes ܺ. Hence, Peal pret. 2 m. ܝܺܠܶܕܬ, pl. 3 m.

ܝܠܕܘ; imp. ܝܠܰܕ (sect. 15, note), part. pass. ܝܠܺܝܕ; Eth ܐܶܬܺܝܠܶܕ, fut. ܢܶܬܺܝܠܶܕ, imp. ܐܶܬܺܝܠܰܕܘ; Aph. ܐܰܘܠܶܕ, fut. ܢܰܘܠܶܕ. Shaph. ܫܰܘܠܶܕ.

2. Yud is changed into Olaph in the fut. and inf. of Peal; as ܡܶܐܠܰܕ, ܢܺܐܠܰܕ; but 1 com. ܐܺܠܰܕ (comp. sect. 15, 5).

3. Pael is, of course, regular.

Note.—Exceptions: Peal ܝܗܰܒ *he gave*, imp. ܗܰܒ; fut. ܢܶܬܶܒ and imp. ܡܶܬܰܒ from ܝܬܶܒ *he sat*, and the like forms from ܝܺܕܰܥ *he knew*.

18. VERBS ܦ̈ܢ. e. g. ܢܦܰܩ *he went out.*

Imp. ܦܽܘܩ, fut. ܢܶܦܽܘܩ, ܬܶܦܽܘܩ, inf. ܡܶܦܰܩ; Aph. ܐܰܦܶܩ, fut. ܢܰܦܶܩ; Ethtaph. ܐܶܬܬܰܦܰܩ, etc. These examples sufficiently show the perfect analogy there exists between the Syr. and the Heb. in this class of verb, excepting Dagesh forte, which the Syr. has not. Ethpe. Pa. and Ethpa. are quite regular, and Shaph. and its pass. are not found in this class.

Note.—Some verbs take ܰ in the fut. and imp., as ܢܶܣܰܩ, ܣܰܩ from ܢܣܰܩ *he ascended*. ܢܬܰܠ *he gave*, makes the fut. ܢܶܬܶܠ, ܬܶܬܶܠ, comp. Heb. יִתֵּן.

19. VERBS ܥܐ. e. g. ܫܐܶܠ *he inquired.*

The anomaly produced by Olaph is the remitting of its owel to the preceding vowelless letter. Hence ܫܳܐܶܠ for ܫܐܶܠ, fem. ܫܶܐܠܰܬ, 2 m. ܫܶܐܠܬ, pl. m. ܫܶܐܠܘ, fut. ܢܶܫܰܐܠ, inf. ܡܶܫܰܐܠ; Ethpe. ܐܶܬܫܶܐܶܠ; Aph. ܐܰܫܶܐܠ. Pael is, of course, egular, e. g. ܫܰܐܶܠ (*Sha-yel*).

Note.—(1.) In Pael Olaph is often changed into Yud, e. g. ܛܰܝܶܒ from ܛܶܐܒ *to be good.*

(2.) Olaph is sometimes placed before the first radical, as, for ܐܶܬܒܶܐܫ are found the forms ܐܶܬܐܶܒܶܫ and ܐܶܬܐܶܒܶܐܫ.

20. VERBS ܥܘ. e. g. ܩܽܘܡ *to arise.*

On account of the feebleness of Vau, it is either quiescent ܘܽ, wholly rejected, or changed into another letter.

1. Vau is quiescent in ܽ, and *unchangeable* in Peal future ܢܩܽܘܡ, ܬܩܽܘܡ, etc. (the preformative not requiring a wel), and imp. ܩܽܘܡ, ܩܽܘܡܝ, etc.

2. Vau is rejected after the vowel ܳ (answering to ָ in קָם) Peal pret. ܩܳܡ, ܩܳܡܰܬ, ܩܳܡܬ, ܩܳܡܬ, ܩܳܡܘ; and in the f. ܡܩܳܡ.

3. In those forms where, analogous to the reg. verb, the cond radical is to have ܶ, Vau is changed (*a*) into ܐ, viz. the part. act. of Peal, ܩܳܐܶܡ; (*b*) into ܝ, viz. in the

Ethpe. pret. ܐܬܬܩܝܡ, fut. ܢܬܬܩܝܡ; Aph. ܐܩܝܡ, fut. ܢܩܝܡ

4. Only apparent deviations from No. 3 are those instances where the characteristic of the form or the conjugation prevails, so that ܝ cannot take the place of ܘ; viz. in the inf. of Ethpe. and Aph. ܡܬܬܩܘܡܘ, ܡܩܘܡܘ; and in Pael and its passive (the *forma dagessanda* of the Hebrew) where the second radical must be audible: hence ܩܝܡ, fem. ܩܝܡܬ, ܩܝܡܬ, etc.

5. The part. pass. of Peal is ܩܝܡ, analogous to ܩܛܝܠ.

6. Remarkable are the forms of Ethpeel in which Tau of the syllable ܐܬ is doubled, comp. the examples given under Nos. 3 and 4. Exceptions are the five forms of the future which have ܬ for their preformative, e. g. 3 f. sing. ܬܬܩܝܡ, comp. sect. 15, 2.

7. The conj. Ethtaph. Shaph. and Eshtaph. are wanting in this class of verbs. For the first Ethpeel is used; for the last, the unfrequent conj. Palpel and its passive, as ܪܡܪܡ, ܐܬܪܡܪܡ from ܪܘܡ.

Note.—There are some verbs in which Vau is moveable, e. g. ܣܘܝ *he desired.*

21. VERBS ܥ̈. e. g. ܡܝܬ *he died.*

This is but a small class of verbs, distinguished by Yud as the second radical; and is preserved in some forms of the Peal pret. ܡܝܬ, ܡܝܬܬ, ܡܝܬܬ, pl. ܡܝܬܘ, etc. The fut.

wever, which might be expected to be ܢܡܺܝܬ, like ܢܕܺܝܢ om ܕܺܝܢ, follows the analogy of ܡܽܘܬ, and is, ܢܡܽܘܬ; ut imp. ܡܺܝܬ.

22. VERBS ܥ̈ܥ. e. g. ܒܙܰܙ *he plundered.*

1. The characteristic of these verbs is that the second and ird radicals are the same. The first of these, namely, the cond radical, is rejected throughout the forms of *Peal* xcept in the participles), *Aph.* and its passive, and *Shaph.* nd its passive. The vowels, however, employed here are e same as in the regular verb. The only change effected this, that the vowel of the absent second radical is remitted the first, whenever this has no vowel. Hence Peal pret. ܒܰ (for ܒܙܰܙ), ܒܶܙܰܬ (for ܒܶܙܰܙܬ), ܒܰܙܬ, ܒܰܙܬܝ, ܒܶܙܶܬ, plur. ܒܰܙܘ, c., fut. ܢܶܒܽܘܙ (for ܢܶܒܙܽܘܙ) imp. ܒܽܘܙ, inf. ܡܶܒܰܙ; Aph. ܐܰܒܶܙ or ܐܰܒܙܶܙ), inf. ܡܰܒܳܙܽܘ, pass. imp. ܐܶܬܬܰܒܙ; Shaph. ܫܰܒܶܙ, etc.

2. Peal part. act. is ܒܳܐܙ, exactly like that of ܥ̈ܘ.

3. All the rest, viz. Peal part. pass., Ethpe., Pael and its ssive, are regular.

NOTE.—There are also verbs of fut. and imp. with the characteristic ܰ found in this class; e. g. ܢܪܰܓ *he shall desire,* from ܪܓܓ. An example of Palpel is ܒܰܙܒܶܙ *pilfered,* passive ܐܶܬܒܰܙܒܶܙ.

23. VERBS ܠ̈ܐ. e. g. ܓܠܳܐ *he revealed.*

The feebleness of Olaph as the third radical is the cause of a great variety of anomalies in the conjugation of this class, and a paradigm of, at least, *Peal* is almost indispensable.

	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
Singular.		
3 m.	ܓܠܳܐ	ܢܶܓܠܶܐ
3 f.	ܓܠܳܬ	ܬܶܓܠܶܐ
2 m.	ܓܠܰܝܬ	ܬܶܓܠܶܐ
2 f.	ܓܠܰܝܬܝ	ܬܶܓܠܶܝܢ
1 com.	ܓܠܺܝܬ	ܐܶܓܠܶܐ
Plural.		
3 m.	ܓܠܰܘ	ܢܶܓܠܽܘܢ
3 f.	ܓܠܰܝ	ܢܶܓܠܝܳܢ
2 m.	ܓܠܰܝܬܽܘܢ	ܬܶܓܠܽܘܢ
2 f.	ܓܠܰܝܬܶܝܢ	ܬܶܓܠܝܳܢ
1 com.	ܓܠܰܝܢ	ܢܶܓܠܶܐ

IMPERATIVE.	
Sing.	
2 m.	ܓܠܺܝ
2 f.	ܓܠܳܝ
Plur.	
3 m.	ܓܠܰܘ
3 f.	ܓܠܳܝܶܝܢ
INFINITIVE.	
	ܡܶܓܠܳܐ
PARTICIPLE.	
Act.	ܓܳܠܶܐ
Pass.	ܓܠܶܐ

1. *Preterite.*—The characteristic ܐ, quiescent in ܳ, is retained only in the leading form, or the root; but is rejected in the sing. 3 fem., which stands for ܓܠܳܐܬ. In the other

ms, Olaph is changed either into ܝ ܺ, namely, in the sing. com. where the characteristic vowel is ܶ in the reg. verb; into diphthong ܝ ܰ, *ai*, where ܰ is the characteristic vowel. n the plural 3 m., Yud seems to have given place to the iphthong ܘ ܰ *au*.

In the derived conjugations, which have ܶ for their characeristic in the last syllable, Olaph is regularly changed into ܺ; but so that this is extended even to the passives in hich elsewhere ܰ is the distinguishing vowel. Yud is, owever, movable in the sing. 3 fem. from the nature of its osition before the union vowel. Hence Ethpe. ܐܶܬܓܠܺܝ, but em. ܐܶܬܓܰܠܝܰܬ, 2 m. ܐܶܬܓܠܺܝܬ, pl. m. ܐܶܬܓܠܺܝܘ, fem. ܐܶܬܓܠܺܝ, m. ܐܶܬܓܠܺܝܬܽܘܢ, etc. Pael 3 m. ܓܰܠܺܝ; Ethpa. ܐܶܬܓܰܠܺܝ; ph. ܐܰܓܠܺܝ, etc.

2. *Future.*—The fut. of Peal as given above is a sufficient attern for those of the derived conjugations, the terminaions being the same, viz. that the second radical takes ܶ even the passive conjugations. Compare No. 1.

3. *Infinitive.*—In the infinitives of the derived conjugations laph is changed into movable Yud, and they present no her anomaly: e. g. Ethpe. ܡܶܬܓܠܳܝܽܘ, Pael ܡܓܰܠܳܝܽܘ, etc. ompare the regular verb.

4. *Imperative.*—The imp. of the derived conjugations are rmed precisely according to the model of the imp. Peal, ith this exception, that the 2 m. sing. ܓܠܺܝ is imitated only

in the Ethpeel, viz. ܐܶܬܓܠܺܝ; but the rest terminate here in ܐ; as Pa. ܓܰܠܳܐ, Ethpa. ܐܶܬܓܰܠܳܐ, etc.

5. *Participles.*—The participles, both in the active and passive and the derived conjugation, terminate in ܐ, viz. Ethpe. ܡܶܬܓܠܶܐ, Pa. ܡܓܰܠܶܐ, etc. The three passive participles of the active conjugations (compare reg. verb) end in ܝ, viz. Pael ܡܓܰܠܝ, Aph. ܡܰܓܠܝ, and Shaph. ܡܫܰܓܠܝ.

Note.—In some verbs the preterite of Peal changes Olaph into Yud, in the manner of the derived conjugations:—

	Singular.	Plural.
3 m.	ܫܪܺܝ	ܫܪܺܝܘ
3 f.	ܫܪܝܰܬ	ܫܪܺܝܳܝܢ, ܫܪܺܝ
2 m.	ܫܪܺܝܬ	ܫܪܺܝܬܽܘܢ
2 f.	ܫܪܺܝܬܝ	ܫܪܺܝܬܶܝܢ
1 com.	ܫܪܺܝܬ	ܫܪܺܝܢܰܢ, ܫܪܺܝܢ

24. VERBS WITH SUFFIXES.

I. The following paradigm exhibits the forms of the conj. Peal as they appear in connection with the suffixes.

	PRETERITE.	FUTURE.
	Singular.	
m.	1 ܩܛܰܠ	1 ܢܶܩܛܠ (ܘܽܠ)
f.	1 ܩܛܰܠܬ	1 ܬܶܩܛܠ —
m.	3 ܩܛܰܠܬ	—— —
f.	2 ܩܛܰܠܬܝ	
c.	1 ܩܛܰܠܬ	1 ܐܶܩܛܠ (ܘܽܠ)
	Plural.	
m.	2 ܩܛܰܠܘܽ	3 ܢܶܩܛܠܽܘܢ
f.	3 ܩܛܰܠܝܢ (ܩܛܰܠ)	3 ܢܶܩܛܠܳܢ
m.	3 ܩܛܰܠܬܽܘܢ	3 ܬܶܩܛܠܽܘܢ
f.	3 ܩܛܰܠܬܝܢ	3 ܬܶܩܛܠܳܢ
c.	3 ܩܛܰܠܢ	1 ܢܶܩܛܠ (ܘܽܠ)

	IMPERATIVE.
	Sing.
2 m.	1 *a* ܩܛܽܘܠ
2 f.	2 ܩܛܽܘܠܝ
	Plur.
2 m.	2 ܩܛܽܘܠܘܽ
2 f.	3 ܩܛܽܘܠܝܢ

Just as the forms of the verb terminate either with a onsonant or a vowel, so the verbal suffixes (sect. 12) begin ither with or without a vowel. The suffixes beginning with vowel are attached to the forms of the verb ending with a onsonant; suffixes beginning with a consonant to the forms nding with a vowel.

The verbal suffixes alluded to above are marked 1, 2, 3. To. 1 are attached to the verbal forms ending with any consonant except *Nun*. No. 2 are those to be connected with ne verbal forms terminating in a vowel. In those persons here No. 2 is wanting, they are like No. 1. No. 3 are attached to 2 pers. masc. and 3 pers. fem. preterite, and the forms ending with *Nun*. Where No. 3 is wanting, they are like No. 1.

The verbal forms being likewise numbered, a paradigm of a verb with suffixes may easily be drawn up: e. g. pret. 3 m. sing. attached to the suff. No. 1 would give the forms ܩܰܛܠܰܢܝ *he slew me*, ܩܰܛܠܳܟ *he slew thee*, masc., ܩܰܛܠܷܟܝ *he slew thee*, fem., etc.

The following observations however are to be attended to:

1. The forms of the future ending with the third radical retain their original form before the suff. ܟܘܽܢ and ܟܝܢ; e. g. ܢܶܩܛܠܘܽܟܘܽܢ *he will slay you*, etc. They take the suff. No. 1, but so, that for suff. third person, they take No. 1 *a*; e. g. ܢܶܩܛܠܻܝܘܗ̱ܝ, ܢܶܩܛܠܷܝܗ *he will slay him, her*; but ܢܶܩܛܠܰܢ *he will slay us*.

2. The imp. 2 m. takes the suff. 1 *a*; but so, that for the suff. 3 f. sing. it takes ܝܗ, e. g. ܩܛܘܽܠܝܗ *slay her*; and for the suff. 3 m. sing. it takes No. 3, e. g. ܩܛܘܽܠܳܝܗ̱ܝ *slay him*.

3. The form of the imp. pl. 2 m. given here, is used also with verbs which have ܰ in the sing.; e. g. ܐܶܡܪܘܽܗ̱ܝ *tell it*, Matt. x. 27.

4. The imp. pl. 2 f. seldom drops *Nun* before the suffixes.

5. The derived conjugations follow the analogy of Peal. This is the case also in the irregular verb, with the exception of the verbs ܠ̈ܐ.

6. The participles of all the conjugations and the inf. Peal follow the analogy of nouns according to their various terminations. The infinitives of the derived conjugations, all of which end with ܘܽ, take ܬ before the suffixes.

II. The verbs ܠ̈ܐ are much more complicated. The following remarks, however, will be sufficient guide for the student so as to enable him to form his own paradigm.

1. The forms of this verb ending in ܐ reject Olaph and connect ܳ with the suffix No. 2, except that ܝܗܝ is used as the suff. 3 m. sing. Such forms are, Peal pret. 3 m. sing. and Pa. and Aph. imp. 2 m. sing.: e. g. ܓܠܳܢܝ *he uncovered me*, ܓܠܳܝܗܝ —— *him*, Pa. imp. ܓܰܠܳܢܝ.

2. In forms ending in ܝ ܻ, (*a*) the vowel ܻ is dropped, and Yud, which becomes movable, connects itself with the suff. No. 1, in Pael and Aph. pret. 3 m. sing. (seldom in Peal), except before the suff. ܟܽܘܢ, ܟܶܝܢ: e. g. Pael ܓܰܠܝܰܢܝ, Aph. ܐܰܓܠܝܰܢܝ; but ܓܰܠܻܝܟܽܘܢ, etc. (*b*) ܝ ܻ remains and is attached to the suff. No. 2, in Peal imp. 2 m. sing., and in the forms mentioned under (*a*) before the suff. ܟܽܘܢ, ܟܷܝܢ: e. g. ܓܠܻܝܢܝ *uncover me.*

3. Of all the preterites, the 3 fem., 1 com., and 2 m. sing. remain unchanged; the two first are attached to suff. No. 1, the last with those of No. 3. ܓܠܳܬܰܢܝ *she —— me*, ܓܠܻܝܬܳܟ *I —— thee;* but ܓܠܰܝܬܳܢܝ *thou —— me.*

4. Forms ending with Vau change ܰܘ into ܐܽܘ ܰ—, and ܻܝܘ into ܝܽܘ, and take the suff. No. 2. Such are, 3 m. pl. of all the preterites, and 2 masc. plur. of all the imperatives: e. g. ܚܙܰܐܽܘܗܝ is either 3 pl. pret. or 2 pl. imp. of Peal (compare Mat. ii. 10 and Heb. iii. 1); ܓܰܠܝܽܘܗܝ from ܓܰܠܻܝܘ, Pa. pret. Forms, however, like ܓܠܰܘܽܗܝ from ܓܠܰܘ pret. and imp. are the more common.

5. Forms in ܶܐ change this termination in ܶܝ, and take the suff. No. 2. They are, 3 m., 2 m. and f., 1 com. sing. of all the futures: e. g. Peal ܢܶܓܠܶܝܢܝ *he shall uncover me.*

6. The fem. forms of the imp. change ܳܝ into ܳܝܺ or ܳܐܝܺ, which becomes attached to suff. No. 2; e. g. Peal ܓܠܳܝ, with suff. ܓܠܳܝܺܢܝ or ܓܠܳܐܝܺܢܝ. The pl. ܳܝܶܢ remains everywhere unchangeable (though sometimes defective, compare Luke xxiii. 30), and takes the suff. No. 3, except in Peal, where it is changed into ܳܝܳ, as ܓܠܳܝܳ̈ܢܝ *uncover me,* ܓܠܳܝܳ̈ܢܘܗܝ —— *him,* etc.

7. In the inf. of Peal ܳܐ is changed into ܝ, but before the suff. ܟܽܘܢ, ܟܶܝܢ Olaph is rejected, but ܳ remains: e. g. ܡܶܓܠܳܝܢܝ, ܡܶܓܠܳܝܟ, ܡܶܓܠܳܝܶܗ, etc.; but ܡܶܓܠܳܟܽܘܢ.

25. NUMERALS.

Numerals are either cardinal or ordinal.

1. The numerals from 1 to 10 are—

CARDINAL.			ORDINAL.		
Masculine.	Feminine.		Masculine.	Feminine.	
ܚܰܕ	ܚܕܳܐ	*one.*	ܩܰܕܡܳܝܳܐ	ܩܰܕܡܳܝܬܳܐ	*first.*
ܬܪܶܝܢ*	ܬܰܪ̈ܬܶܝܢ	*two.*	ܬܪܰܝܳܢܳܐ	ܬܪܰܝܳܢܝܬܳܐ	*second.*
ܬܠܳܬ݂ܳܐ	ܬܠܳܬ݂	*three.*	ܬܠܺܝܬܳܝܳܐ	ܬܠܺܝܬܳܝܬܳܐ	*third.*
ܐܰܪܒܥܳܐ	ܐܰܪܒܰܥ	*four.*	ܪܒܺܝܥܳܝܳܐ	ܪܒܺܝܥܳܝܬܳܐ	*fourth.*
ܚܰܡܫܳܐ	ܚܰܡܶܫ	*five.*	ܚܡܺܝܫܳܝܳܐ	ܚܡܺܝܫܳܝܬܳܐ	*fifth.*
ܫܬܳܐ†	ܫܶܬ	*six.*	ܫܬܺܝܬܳܝܳܐ	ܫܬܺܝܬܳܝܬܳܐ	*sixth.*
ܫܰܒܥܳܐ	ܫܒܰܥ	*seven.*	ܫܒܺܝܥܳܝܳܐ	ܫܒܺܝܥܳܝܬܳܐ	*seventh.*
ܬܡܳܢܝܳܐ	ܬܡܳܢܶܐ	*eight.*	ܬܡܺܝܢܳܝܳܐ	ܬܡܺܝܢܳܝܬܳܐ	*eighth.*
ܬܫܥܳܐ	ܬܫܰܥ	*nine.*	ܬܫܺܝܥܳܝܳܐ	ܬܫܺܝܥܳܝܬܳܐ	*ninth.*
ܥܣܪܳܐ	ܥܣܰܪ	*ten.*	ܥܣܺܝܪܳܝܳܐ	ܥܣܺܝܪܳܝܬܳܐ	*tenth.*

2. The numerals from 10 to 20 are compounded of the simple numbers and ܥܣܰܪ; e. g., m. ܚܕܰܥܣܰܪ, f. ܚܕܰܥܶܣܪܶܐ, 11; ord. m. ܚܕܰܥܣܪܳܝܳܐ, f. ܚܕܰܥܣܪܳܝܬܳܐ *eleventh;* card. m. ܬܪܶܥܣܰܪ, f. ܬܪ̈ܬܰܥܶܣܪܶܐ, 12; ܬܠܳܬܰܥܣܰܪ, f. ܬܠܳܬܰܥܶܣܪܶܐ, 13; ܐܰܪܒܰܥܣܰܪ or

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* *Constr.* m. ܬܪܶܝ, f. ܬܰܪ̈ܬܶܝ.

† Or, ܐܶܫܬܳܐ.

ܐܰܪܒܰܥܬܰܥܣܰܪ, f. ܐܰܪܒܰܥܶܣܪܶܐ 14; the masc. forms of the numbers 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 are ܚܰܡܫܰܥܣܰܪ, ܫܬܰܥܣܰܪ, ܫܒܰܥܣܰܪ, ܬܡܳܢܰܥܣܰܪ, ܬܫܰܥܣܰܪ, from which the feminine forms and the ordinals of both genders are derived, according to the analogy given above; but the following forms are also in use: ܚܰܡܫܰܬܰܥܣܰܪ, ܫܬܬܰܥܣܰܪ, ܫܒܰܥܬܰܥܣܰܪ, ܬܡܳܢܬܰܥܣܰܪ, ܬܫܰܥܬܰܥܣܰܪ.

3. The numbers from 20 to 90 are—

ܥܶܣܪܺܝܢ 20, ܬܠܳܬܺܝܢ 30, ܐܰܪܒܥܺܝܢ 40, ܚܰܡܫܺܝܢ 50, ܫܬܺܝܢ 60, ܫܰܒܥܺܝܢ 70, ܬܡܳܢܺܝܢ 80, ܬܶܫܥܺܝܢ 90, and are of the common gender

The ordinals are derived from these by adding ܳܝܳܐ for the masc. and ܳܝܬܳܐ for the fem.; as m. ܥܶܣܪܺܝܢܳܝܳܐ, f. ܥܶܣܪܺܝܢܳܝܬܳܐ, *twentieth.*

4. The remaining numerals are—

ܡܳܐܐ 100, ܡܳܐܬܶܝܢ (dual) 200,* ܬܠܳܬܡܳܐܐ 300, etc.; adding, as in the last form, the simple fem. form before ܡܳܐܐ. *Thousand* is expressed by ܐܠܶܦ, fem. ܐܠܦܳܐ, pl. ܐܰܠܦܺܝܢ, ܐܰܠܦܶܐ; 10,000 by ܪܶܒܘܳ, pl. ܪܶܒܘܳܢ.

5. *Once*, *twice*, etc., are expressed by ܙܒܰܢ, as ܚܕܳܐ ܙܒܰܢ, ܬܪܶܝܢ ܙܒܰܢܺܝܢ; but sometimes also without it.

6. Multiples are expressed by ܚܰܕ before the numeral with ܒ, as ܚܰܕ ܒܫܰܒܥܳܐ *sevenfold,* ܚܰܕ ܬܪܶܝܢ *double.*

7. The numeral repeated is used distributively, as ܚܰܕ ܚܰܕ *each;* ܬܪܶܝܢ ܬܪܶܝܢ *two and two*, etc.

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* The pl. ܡܳܐܘܳܬܳܐ signifies *centuries.*

26. ADVERBS.

The characteristic termination of the Adverb is ـܳܐܺܝܬ added to the emphatic form of the adjective; e. g. ܕܰܟܝܳܐܺܝܬ *purely*, from ܕܰܟܝܳܐ, emph. of ܕܰܟܶܐ *pure.*

But most adverbs are without this termination. They are chiefly—

1. *Adverbs of comparison and degree.*

ܐܰܝܟ, ܐܰܝܟܰܢܳܐ *how?* ܐܳܦ *also*, ܗܳܟܰܢܳܐ *so, thus*, ܛܳܒ *very*, ܠܚܽܘܕ, ܒܰܠܚܽܘܕ *only*, ܡܳܠܠܳܘܢ *especially, more.*

2. *Adverbs of time.*

ܐܰܟܚܕܳܐ *together*, ܐܶܡܰܬܝ *when?* ܐܶܬܡܳܠܝ *yesterday*, ܒܚܰܪܬܳܐ *in the end*, ܒܳܬܰܪܟܶܢ *afterwards*, ܗܳܝܕܶܝܢ *then*, ܗܳܫܳܐ *now*, ܝܰܘܡܳܢܳܐ *to-day*, ܟܒܰܪ *already*, ܠܘܽܩܕܰܡ *before*, ܡܶܚܕܳܐ *at once, immediately*, ܡܚܳܪ *to-morrow*, ܡܶܬܽܘܡ *at any time*, ܠܳܐ ܥܕܰܟܺܝܠ *not yet*, ܥܕܰܡܳܐ ܠܐܶܡܰܬܝ *how long?* ܥܕܰܡܳܐ ܠܗܳܫܳܐ *until now.*

3. *Adverbs of place.*

ܐܰܝܟܳܐ *where?* ܟܳܐ *here*, ܡܶܟܳܐ *hence*, ܥܕܰܡܳܐ ܠܐܰܝܟܳܐ *whither?* ܥܕܰܡܳܐܠܟܳܐ *hitherto*, ܬܰܡܳܢ *there.*

4. *Adverbs of interrogation.*

ܠܡܳܢܳܐ, ܡܛܽܠ or ܡܛܳܠ *why? wherefore?*

5. *Adverbs of negation, and various others.*

ܠܳܐ, ܠܰܘ *not*, ܠܳܐ ܗܘܳܐ *not?* ܐܰܡܺܝܢ *truly*, ܒܰܫܪܳܪ *really*, ܐܺܝܢܐ, ܡܰܓܳܢ, *in vain*, ܟܽܠ ܟܽܠܶܗ, ܠܰܓܡܳܪ *entirely.*

27. PREPOSITIONS.

The Prepositions are either prefixes, as ܒ *in*, ܠ *to* (the only ones of this kind), or they are separate words. The latter are—

ܠܘܳܬ *to, with*, ܡܶܢ *from*, ܥܰܠ *upon, against, on account of*, ܥܰܡ *with*, ܩܳܪܒ*, ܩܽܘܕܳܡܳܐ *before*, ܒܰܝܢ or ܒܰܝܢܳܬ *between*, ܒܠܥܳܕ,* ܕܠܳܐ *without*, ܒܶܣܬܰܪ, ܒܳܬܰܪ *after*, ܕܽܘܟܰܬ, ܚܠܳܦ* *for, instead of*, ܚܕܳܪ or pl. ܚܕܳܪܰܝ *about, round about*, ܠܽܘܩܒܰܠ *against, opposite*, ܡܶܛܽܠ* *because of*, ܦܽܘܬ *near*, ܨܶܐܕ, ܨܶܝܕ* *against, by, near*, ܬܚܽܘܬ or ܬܚܶܝܬ* *under*. These are most commonly in use. Observe—

1. The prefix prepositions take ܰ before a vowelless consonant; e. g. ܒܰܫܡܰܝܳܐ *in heaven;* except before ܫܬܳܐ *six*, ܫܬܺܝܢ *sixty*, with pref. ܒܶܫܬܳܐ, etc.

2. Before ܐ and ܝ, which cannot begin a syllable without a vowel, the vowel is remitted to the preposition. Compare section 4, No. 4.

3. The prepositions take the *nominal* suffix of section 12, e. g. ܒܳܬܪܰܝ *after me*, ܒܳܬܪܰܢ *after us*, comp. sect. 11, 2, and 13, 3.

The prefix prepositions follow the same analogy, only that they must take the vowel ܶ before the suff. of the 1 c. sing.: e. g. ܠܶܝ *to me.*

4. Those marked with an asterisk take suffixes of the pl.: e. g. ܩܕܳܡܰܝ *before me,* ܥܠܰܝܟ *upon thee;* but ܡܛܽܠ takes before suffixes always the fem. form ܡܛܽܠܳܬ.

5. The form ܠܘܳܩܒܰܠ is used only before the suffixes ܝ, ܟܽ, ܟܝ, ܗܽܘ, and ܗܝ: before the rest ܠܽܘܩܒܰܠ is used: e. g. ܠܽܘܩܒܰܠܰܢ *against us.*

28. CONJUNCTIONS.

They are—

ܐܰܘ *or*, ܐܰܝܟ, ܐܰܟܘܳܬ, ܐܰܟܡܳܐ *as,* ܐܶܠܳܐ *but,* ܐܶܠܳܐ ܐܶܢ *if not, unless,* ܐܶܠܽܘ *if,* ܐܶܠܽܘ ܠܳܐ *if not,* ܐܶܢ *if,* ܘܶܐܢ, ܐܳܦ *also,* ܟܺܝܪܽܘܢ *therefore,* ܒܪܰܡ *but, yet,* ܓܶܝܪ *for,* ܕ *as, because,* ܕܶܝܢ *but,* ܕܠܳܐ *that not, lest,* ܕܰܡ *in order that,* ܗܳܟܺܝܠ *therefore,* ܘ *and,* ܟܰܕ *when,* ܟܰܕ ܛܳܒ *although,* ܟܶܒ *therefore,* ܠܰܡ *namely* or *truly,* ܡܳܐ ܕ *when,* ܡܶܕܶܝܢ, ܡܶܟܺܝܠ *therefore,* ܡܶܛܽܠ ܕ, ܥܰܠ ܕ, ܚܠܳܦ ܕ *because that,* ܥܕܰܠܳܐ *before,* ܥܕܡܳܐ ܕ *until.*

29. INTERJECTIONS.

They are—

ܐܘ, ܐܘܝ *O!* ܗܐ *behold,* ܐܝܬܘܣ, ܠܘܝ *O that!* ܘܝ *woe!* ܒܒܥܘ *I pray.*

SYRIAC READING LESSONS.

PSALM CX.

1 ܠܕܘܝܕ [a] ܥܠ [b] ܡܘܬܒܗ [c] ܕܐܕܘܢܝ [d] ܘܥܠ [e] ܚܝܠܗ
power-his concerning-& Lord-the-of)(throne-the concerning ,David-Of

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VERSE 1.

[a] *l'da-vid*, pr. name with the pref. ܠ (*to*), the so called omad of the author; lit. *to David*, belonging to, composed y, David, and the word *Psalm* is to be supplied.

[b] ܥ*al*, prep. *upon*, also *concerning*, with suff. ܥܠܝ—*me*, ܥܠܝܟ—*thee*, ܥܠܘܗܝ—*him*, ܥܠܝܗܘܢ—*them;* root ܥܠܐ *to* scend.

[c] *mauth-beh*, subst. masc., ܡܘܬܒ (from ܝܬܒ *to sit*) with uff. ܗ, 3 pers. sing. masc., but which is here pleonastic r redundant, referring to the following genitive, by which, ccording to our idiom, it is regarded sufficiently defined. he like suffixes, prefixes, or words, which are unsuitable to rendered into English, are marked thus)(, and the student to refer to the analysis for further information.

[d] *da-do-nay*, substantive in imitation of the Heb. אֲדֹנָי, in-ead of ܡܪܝܐ, with the pref. ܕ *of*, to which the vowel of ܐ is mitted, which this letter must have had, had it begun the

g ܫܒܝܚܐ	h ܘܢܒܝܘܬܗ	ܥܠ	i ܡܫܝܚܐ	k ܘܙܟܘܬܗ
glorious-the	prophecy-his-&	concerning	Messiah-the	victory-his-&
l ܕܐܟܠܩܪܨܐ	m ܦܬ̈ܓ̄	m ܝܗ̄.		
.accuser-his-over	*Verses*	.15		

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word. That this word is a mere imitation of the Hebrew is evident from ܘ being quiescent in ܳ, which is the case only in foreign words.

e *v'ܥal*, conj. ܘ prefixed to (b).

f *khai-leh*, subst. masc. [ܚܝܠ], emph. ܚܝܠܐ, with suff. ܗ̇ referring to (d).

g *sh'vi-kho*, adj. masc., emph. of ܫܒܝܚ (prop. part. Peil) from ܫܒܚ *to praise, glorify.*

h *van-bi-yu-tho*, subst. fem. emph. [from ܢܒܝܘܬ] root ܢܒܐ, in Ethpaal *to prophesy.*

i *m'shi-kho*, subst. masc. emph. [from ܡܫܝܚ], root ܡܫܚ *to anoint.*

k *v'zo-chu-theh*, subst. fem. [ܙܟܘ] with suff. ܗ̇, and pref. ܘ conj., from ܙܟܐ *to conquer.*

l *do-chel-kar-tso*, (lit. *of the accuser*) subst. masc. emph. compounded from the participle ܐܟܠ and the subst. ܩܪܨܐ, derived from the phrase ܐܟܠ ܩܪ̈ܨܐ ܕ *to eat the pieces of* any one, *to calumniate, slander him;* synecdoche of the devil, Satan. The ܳ is remitted from ܐ to ܕ sign of the genitive.

m ܝܗ̄ ܦܬ̈ܓ̄, the first word is abbreviated from ܦܬ̈ܓܡܐ, subst. masc. pl. emph. from ܦܬܓܡ *word, sentence, verse.* The dots placed horizontally over the word, called *Ribui*, denote the plural number, and the line next to it, is the mark of abbreviation, which is found also above the next two

ܐܶܡܰܪ n	ܡܳܪܝܳܐ o	ܠܡܳܪܝ p	ܕܺܬܶܒ q	ܠܳܟ r	ܡܶܢ s	ܝܰܡܺܝܢܝ
Said	Lord-the	,Lord-my-to	Seat)(	thyself	at	nd-right-my

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tters, to show that they express numbers. In the Syriac ersion the number of verses is given in the superscription f each Psalm; but by *verse* the smallest subdivision is to be nderstood, and in our printed copies, the number of these, called, verses hardly ever agree with that given in the uperscription.

n *e-mar*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc. for ܐܡܰܪ, as ܐ nd so Yod) beginning a word must have a vowel, for the ost part ܶ or ܰ, whenever analogy would require any other tter in the same situation to be without a vowel.

o *mor-yo*, subst. masc. emph., an appellation confined to e Deity, and hence also to Christ; while the abs. ܡܳܪܶܐ from hich it is derived is, like ܡܳܪ (emph. ܡܳܪܳܐ), used for any *lord*.

p *l'mor*, the preceding with suff. ܝ and pref. ܠ.

q *d'thev*, ܬܶܒ verb Peal imp. sing. masc. from ܝܺܬܶܒ *to down, sit*; Dolath (properly conj. *that*) is here prefixed as *index orationis directæ*, or introducing the very words of e speaker.

r *loch*, pref. prep. ܠ with suff. 2 pers. sing. masc., is here e *Dative commodi*, comp. Heb. לֶךְ־לְךָ *go away for thyself*, e. *get thee away*, (Ge. 12. 1, see also 27. 43; Ca. 2. 17,) and such, is used *pleonastically*.

s *men*, prep., properly *from*, also *at*, i. q. Heb. מִן, with ff. ܡܶܢܝ—*me*, ܡܶܢܶܗ—*him*, etc.

t *ya-min*, subst. fem. [ܝܰܡܺܝܢ] with suff. ܝ, emph. ܝܰܡܺܝܢܳܐ, rb ܝܰܡܺܢ obsol.

	ܥܕܡܐ[u]	ܕܐܣܝܡ[v]	ܒܥܠܕܒܒܝܟ[w]	ܟܘܒܫܐ[x]	ܠܪܓܠܝܟ[y] ܀
	until	make-I-that	enemies-thine	stool-foot-the	.feet-thy-for
2	ܚܘܛܪܐ[a]	ܕܥܘܫܢܐ[b]	ܢܫܕܪ[c]	ܠܟ[d]	ܡܪܝܐ[e] ܡܢ[f]
	rod-The	strength-his-of	send-shall	thee-to	Lord-the from

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[u] ܥ*'da-mo*, (frequently also ܥܕܡܐ, ܥ*ad-mo*) adv. composed of ܥܕ *until*, and ܡܐ *what*, followed by ܕ.

[v] *de-sim*, pref. conj. ܕ *that* (i. q. אֲשֶׁר) has ܶ remitted from the following ܐ, which requires it when beginning a word (comp. [m]); before verb Peal fut. 1 pers. sing. from ܣܝܡ prop. *to put* or *place*, then *to make.*

[w] *b'*ܥ*el-d'vo-vaich*, subst. masc. pl. with suff. 2 pers. sing. masc. and *Ribui*, (¨) as sign of the plural, emph. ܒܥܠܕܒܒ̈ܐ, sing. ܒܥܠܕܒܒܐ, compounded of ܒܥܠ *master*, and ܕܒܒܐ *enmity*.

[x] *cuv-sho*, subst. masc. emph. from ܟܒܫ *to tread down*, *to subdue.*

[y] *l'reg-laich*, subst. com. pl. with suff. ܝܟܝ, emph. ܪ̈ܓܠܐ, sing. emph. ܪܓܠܐ, abs. and const. ܪܓܠ.

VERSE 2.

[a] *khut-ro*, subst. masc. emph., Heb. חֹטֶר, with suff. ܚܘܛܪܗ.

[b] *d'*ܥ*ush-no*, subst. masc. emph. from ܥܫܢ *to be strong, to prevail*, with pref. ܕ sign of the genitive.

[c] *n'sha-dar*, verb Pael fut. 3 pers. sing. masc.; the second radical has ܰ instead of ܶ, on account of the following ܪ, which is here treated like a guttural.

[d] *loch*, pref. prep. ܠ with suff. ܟ, 2 pers. sing. masc.

[e] *mor-yo*, see ver. 1 ([o]).

[f] *men*, ver. 1 ([s])

ܕܨܗܝܘܢ.ᵍ ܘܢܫܬܠܛ.ʰ ܥܠ ܒܥܠܕܒܒܝܟ:ⁱ 3 ܥܡܟ

ple-Thy .enemies-thine over rule-shall-he-& ,Zion

ܡܫܒܚܐ ᵇ ܒܝܘܡܐ ᶜ ܕܚܝܠܐ.ᵈ ܒܗܕܪܝ ᵉ ܩܘܕܫܐ

liness of-magnificence-the-in ,power-of day-the-in praiseworthy-[be-shall]

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[g] *tseh-yun*, pr. name.

[h] *v'nesh-ta-lat*, conj. ܘ prefixed to verb Ethpael fut. 3 pers. ng. masc., from ܫܠܛ, in Peal and Pael, *to rule, have minion;* ܫ as a sibilant is transposed with ܬ of the particle ܐܬ or ܐܬ.

[i] *b'ʿel-d'vo-vaich*, ver. 1 (w).

Verse 3.

[a] *ʿa-moch*, subst. masc. ܥܡ with suff. ܟ 2 pers. sing. asc.; emph. ܥܡܐ, pl. ܥܡܡܝܢ (with the line, called *linea cultans*, to signify that the letter under which it stands is ot to be pronounced), emph. ܥܡܡܐ, from ܥܡܡ obsol.

[b] *m'shab-kho*, prop. Pael part. pass., emph. of ܡܫܒܚ, om ܫܒܚ *to praise, glorify*, used as an adj.; ܒ, as the cond rad. of Pael, though it is not to be doubled, as in the eb. Piel, must at least be pronounced like *b* and not like *v*.

[c] *b'yau-mo*, ܒ prefixed to the subst. masc., emph. of ܝܘܡ (with the accession ̰ changes to ̣, by which the diphong *au* is produced), with suff. ܝܘܡܗ, pl. ܝܘܡܝܢ, emph. ܝܘܡܐ and ܝܘܡܬܐ.

[d] *d'khai-lo*, genit. ܕ *of*, with subst. masc. emph., see ver. 1 (*f*).

[e] *b'hed-rai*; pref. ܒ *in*, before subst. masc. pl. constr. from ܗܕܪ, emph. ܗܕܪܐ; the verb in Pael signifies *to decorate, nament, to honour.*

[f] *kud-sho*, subst. m., emph. of ܩܘܕܫ, from ܩܕܫ *to be holy.*

ܡܶܢ	ܡܰܪܒܥܳܐ[g] :	ܡܶܢ	ܩܕܺܝܡ[h]	ܠܳܟ[i]	ܛܰܠܝܳܐ[k]	ܝܺܠܶܕܬܳܟ[l] .
from	,womb-the	from	old-of	thee)(	Son-the	.)(begotten-have-I

4	ܝܡܳܐ[a]	ܡܳܪܝܳܐ	ܘܠܳܐ[b]	ܢܕܰܓܶܠ[c] :	ܕܰܐܢ̱ܬ[d]	ܗ̱ܘ[d]	ܟܳܗܢܳܐ[e]
	sworn-Hath	Lord-the	not-&	,lie-shall	thou-that	art	priest-a

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[g] *mar-bʿo*, subst. masc., emph. of ܡܰܪܒܰܥ, from ܪܒܰܥ *to lie, lie down*, also *concubuit, coivit.*

[h] *k'dim*, prop. Peal part. pass. *that which is before*, with ܡܶܢ (rarely of place) but frequently of time, *from before, of old, from the beginning;* root ܩܕܶܡ *to come before, to prevent, precede.*

[i] *loch*, comp. ver. 2 ([d]), ܠ is here the prep. with which ܝܺܠܶܕ, the next word but one, is construed, contrary to our idiom, and is therefore not translated.

[k] *tal-yo*, subst. masc., emph. of ܛܠܶܐ *child, little boy*, or *son*, from ܛܠܳܐ *recens fuit.*

[l] *i-led-thoch*, verb Peal pret. 1 pers. sing., with suff. (2 pers. sing. masc.) *pleonastic*, as already expressed in ܠܳܟ (see [i]). from ܝܺܠܶܕ *to beget*, for ܝܠܶܕ, because Yod, like ܐ (comp. ver. 1 [n]). must not begin a word without a vowel, which usually is ܺ, but so that Yod is not sounded in the pronunciation.

Verse 4.

[a] *i-mo*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc., comp. ver. 3 ([l]), a doubly anomalous verb ܦܝ̄ and ܠܐ̄, 1 pers. ܝܡܺܝܬ, inf. ܡܶܐܡܳܐ, fut. ܢܺܐܡܶܐ, Aph. ܐܰܘܡܺܝ.

[b] *v'lo*, adv. with conj. ܘ.

[c] *n'cha-dev*, verb Pael fut. 3 pers. sing. masc., not used in Peal.

[d] *da-tu*, conj. ܕ (*that*), has ܰ remitted from ܐ of the follow-

ܠܥܳܠܰܡ. [f]	ܒܰܕܡܽܘܬܶܗ [g]	ܕܡܰܠܟܺܝܙܶܕܶܩ: [h]	5 ܡܳܪܝܳܐ [a]	
ever-for	likeness-the-in	.Melchizedek-of	Lord-The	
ܝܰܡܺܝܢܳܟ. [b]	ܬܰܒܰܪ [c]	ܒܝܰܘܡܳܐ [d]	ܕܪܽܘܓܙܶܗ [e]	ܡܰܠܟܶܐ [f]
hand-right-thy	breaketh	day-the-in	wrath-his-of	.kings-the

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ng pers. pron. ܐܢ݇ܬ (fem. ܐܢ݇ܬܝ, pl. masc. ܐܢ݇ܬܽܘܢ, fem. ܐܢ݇ܬܶܝܢ), n which ܢ݇ is not pronounced, being marked with the *linea ccultans*, and ܬ forms one syllable with ܽ of the following ron. (prop. 3 pers. sing. masc.) ܗܽܘ in which ܗ, having the ame line, is elided, to indicate that this pron. performs the ffice of the logical copula.

[e] *cum-ro*, subst. masc. sing., emph. ܟܽܘܡܪܳܐ, from ܟܡܰܪ *to be ad, mournful.*

[f] *l'ܥo-lam*, subst. masc. (comp. Heb. עוֹלָם) with pref. ܠ.

[g] *bad-mu-theh*, pref. ܒܰ (*in*), receives the vowel ܰ because it precedes another vowelless letter, the initial of a subst. fem. sing. (ܕܡܽܘܬܳܐ, constr. ܕܡܽܘܬ, pl. ܕܡܘ̈ܳܢ, *demvon*) with the *pleonastic* suff. ܗ ܶ referring to the genit. following, comp. ver. 1 ([c]).

[h] *d'mel-kiz-dek*, pr. name, with the pref. ܕ, sign of the genitive.

VERSE 5.

[a] *mor-yo*, ver. 1 ([o]).

[b] *ya-mi-noch*, comp. ver. 1 ([t]).

[c] *ta-bar*, verb Pael, 3 pers. sing. masc., comp. ver. 2 ([c]), and ver. 3 ([b]).

[d] *b'yau-mo*, ver. 3 ([c]).

[e] *d'rug-zeh*, pref. ܕ of the genit. before subst. masc., ܪܽܘܓܙܳܐ (comp. ver. 3 *f*) with suff. ܗ ܶ, from ܪܓܶܙ *to tremble, to be angry.*

[f] *mal-ke*, subst. masc. pl. emph. from ܡܠܶܟ (emph. ܡܰܠܟܳܐ).

6 ܢܕܘܢ[a] ܠܥܡ̈ܡܐ[b] ܘܢܡܠܐ[c] ܫܠܕ̈ܐ[d] ܘܢܦܣܘܩ[e]
off-cut-shall-he & ;bodies-dead-[with] fill-shall-he-& ,nations-the) (judge-shall-He

ܪܫܐ[f] ܕܣܓܝ̈ܐܐ[g] ܒܐܪܥܐ[h] : 7 ܘܡܢ[a] ܢܚܠܐ[b] ܒܐܘܪܚܐ[c]
way-the-in brook-the of-And .earth-the-in many-of head-the

ܢܫܬܐ[d] : ܡܛܠ[e] ܗܢܐ[f] ܢܬܬܪܝܡ[g] ܪܫܗ[h] .
.head-his up-lifted-be-shall this of-because ,drink-shall-he

Verse 6.

[a] *n'dun*, verb Peal fut. 3 pers. sing. from ܕܘܢ, pret. ܕܢ.

[b] *l'ʿa-me*, ver. 3 (*i*).

[c] *v'nem-le*, verb Peal fut. 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܡܠܐ.

[d] *sh'la-de*, subst. mas, pl. emph., sing. ܫܠܕܐ.

[e] *v'neph-suk*, verb Peal fut. 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܦܣܩ.

[f] *ri-sho*, subst. masc. sing., emph. of ܪܝܫ.

[g] *d'sa-ghi-ye*, pref. ܕ genit. before adj. pl. emph. masc., for ܣܓܝ̈ܐܐ (the vowel ܰ remitted from ܐ to ܝ) from ܣܓܝܐ, pl. abs. ܣܓܝܐܝܢ; fem. sing. ܣܓܝܐܐ, constr. ܣܓܝܐܬ, emph. ܣܓܝܐܬܐ, from ܣܓܐ or ܣܓܝ *to increase*, *to be* or *become much* or *many*.

[h] *bar-ʿo*, pref. ܒ to which ܰ is remitted from ܐ of ܐܪܥܐ, and subst. fem. sing., emph. of ܐܪܥ, with suff. ܐܪܥܗ, pl. emph. ܐܪ̈ܥܬܐ.

Verse 7.

[a] *v men*, conj. ܘ and ܡܢ, ver. 1 (*s*).

[b] *nakh-lo*, subst. masc. emph.

[c] *bur-kho*, pref. ܒ to which ܽ is remitted from ܐ of ܐܘܪܚܐ, subst. fem., emph. of ܐܘܪܚ, pl. emph. ܐܘܪ̈ܚܬܐ, from ܐܪܚ, Heb. *to go* or *be on the way*.

[d] *nesh-te*, verb Peal fut. 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܫܬܐ.

[e] *m'tul*, adv., with suff. ܡܛܠܬܗ *on his account*, ܡܛܠܬܝ
n *my account*.

[f] *ho-no*, pron. demonst. masc., pl. ܗܢܘܢ.

[g] *neth-trim*, Ethpeel fut. 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܪܘܡ,
ret. ܪܡ, *to rise, be lifted up*.

[h] *ri-sheh*, subst. masc. with suff. ܗ, see ver. 6 (*f*).

PROVERBS.

ܩܦܠܐܘܢ ܟܙ*

.27 Chapter

1 ܠܐ[a] ܬܫܬܒܗܪ[b] ܠܝܘܡܐ[c] ܕܡܚܪ[d]. ܠܐ ܓܝܪ[e] ܝܕܥ[f] ܐܢܬ

hou knowest for not ;morrow-the-of day-the-for thyself-boast not-[Do]

VERSE 1.

*κe-phu-le-on.**

Greek, *κεφαλή*, a chapter.

[a] *lo*, adv.

[b] *tesh-tav-har*, verb Eshtaphal fut. 2 pers. masc., pret. ܐܫܬܒܗܪ, Shaphel ܫܒܗܪ *to make to shine, to praise, glorify*,
m ܒܗܪ *to be bright, to shine*, comp. Heb. בָּהִיר.

[c] *l'yau-mo*, pref. ܠ, comp. Psalm ver. 3 (*c*).

[d] *dam-khor*, subst. masc. with pref. ܕ genit. which has ܰ
fore a vowelless letter.

[e] *gheir*, conj., from the Gr. *γὰρ*

[f] *yo-da*ܥ, Peal part. act. sing. masc. (for ܝܳܕܰܥ, ܰ changed to

ܡܳܢܳܐ[h] ܝܳܠܶܕ[i] . 2 ܢܫܰܒܚܳܟ[a] ܢܽܘܟܪܳܝܳܐ[b] ܘܠܳܐ[c] ܦܽܘܡܳܟ[d] .

what .forth-bringeth-[it] thee-praise-Let ,stranger-the not-& ; mouth-thy

ܘܰܐܚܪܺܢܳܐ[e] . ܘܠܳܐ ܣܶܦܘܳܬܳܟ[f] . 3 ܝܰܩܺܝܪܳܐ[a] ܟܺܐܦܳܐ[b] . ܘܝܩܝܠ[c]

,another-& not-& .lips-thy [is]-Heavy ,stone-the weighty-&

ܰ before the guttural ܥ) lit. *knowing* (from ܝܶܕܰܥ *to know*), forming the present tense, 2 pers. masc., with the following pronoun.

[g] *at*, Psalm ver. 4 ([d]).

[h] *mo-no*, pron. interrog. of the thing.

[i] *yo-led*, Peal part. act. sing. masc., used for the present tense, from ܝܠܶܕ.

Verse 2.

[a] *n'shab-khoch*, verb Pael fut. 3 pers. sing. masc., see Psalm ver. 3 ([b]), with suff. ܳܟ.

[b] *nuch-ro-yo*, adj. masc., emph. of ܢܽܘܟܪܳܝ, emph. fem. ܢܽܘܟܪܳܝܬܳܐ, from ܢܰܟܰܪ, Heb. Piel *to estrange*.

[c] *v'lo*, conj. ܘ and adv.

[d] *pu-moch*, subst. masc. ܦܽܘܡܳܐ, with suff. ܳܟ.

[e] *vach-ri-no*, pref. conj. ܘܰ has the vowel ܰ to form a syllable with the vowelless ܚ; ܐ elided, having the linea occultans, the initial of the adj. masc., emph. ܐܚܪܺܢܳܐ, fem. emph. ܐܚܪܺܢܬܳܐ, pl. masc. ܐܚܪܺܢܶܐ, fem. ܐܚܪܺܢܳܝܳܬܳܐ, from ܐܚܰܪ in Aph. *to delay*, *to stay*, *be late.*

[f] *seph-vo-thoch*, subst. fem. pl. with suff. ܳܟ, emph. ܣܶܦܘܳܬܳܐ, sing. emph. ܣܶܦܬܳܐ, root ܣܦܳܐ obsol.

Verse 3.

[a] *ya-ki-ro*, adj. fem. from ܝܰܩܺܝܪ masc. (copula to be supplied), agreeing with the following.

ܚܠܐ[d] .	ܘܪܘܓܙܗ[e]	ܕܣܟܠܐ[f]	ܝܩܝܪ[g]	ܡܢ[g]	ܬܪܝܗܘܢ
; sand-the	)(wrath-the-&	fool-the-of	heavier-[is]	than	em-of-both
4 ܡܪܘܚܘܬܐ[a]	ܗܝ[a]	ܚܡܬܐ[b] .	ܘܚܝܦܐ[c] .	ܘܪܘܓܙܐ[d] .	ܘܡܢܘ
Impudent	is	,wrath	violent-&	,anger	ho-&

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[b] *ki-pho*, subst. fem., emph. of ܟܐܦ.

[c] *v'no-tel*, Peal part. act. sing. masc. from ܝܩܪ, *to be eavy, weighty.*

[d] *kho-lo*, subst. masc. emph., Heb. חול *sand.*

[e] *v'rug-zeh*, comp. Psalm ver. 5 ([e]), only that the suff. ܗ (*his*) is here pleonastic.

[f] *d'sach-lo*, adj. masc. emph., fem. ܣܟܠܐ, emph. ܣܟܠܬܐ, rom ܣܟܠ *to be foolish.*

[g] *ya-kir*, *men*, see ([a]), the adj. followed by this prep. is xpressive of the comparative, *heavier*, lit. *heavy from.*

[h] *trai-hun*, num. masc, dual, ܬܪܝܢ (*two*) with suff. 3 pers. l. masc.; fem. ܬܪܬܝܢ.—Note. The dual form is found, esides these, in two other words only, viz. ܡܐܬܝܢ 200, and ܡܨܪܝܢ *Egypt.*

VERSE 4.

[a] *ma-ro-khu-thoi*, subst. fem. emph. (*imprudence*, rendered ere *impudent*, to accommodate the Eng. idiom) from ܡܪܚ o *be audacious, impudent.* The final ܐ forms a diphthong with of the following ܗܝ (prop. *she*) ܗ elided by the linea ccultans, to show that it is the logical copula.

[b] *khem-tho*, subst. fem. emph. from ܚܡܬ *to be hot, to glow.*

[c] *v'khi-pho*, subst. masc. emph. prop. *violence*, rendered ere *violent*, comp. ([a]). This noun occurs, besides, only in he pl. emph. ܚܝܦܐ.

ܢܩܘܡ[f]	ܩܕܡܘܗܝ[g]	ܛܢܢܐ[h].	5 ܛܒܐ[a]	ܗܝ[a]	ܡܟܣܢܘܬܐ[b]
stand-shall	before	.jealousy	Better	is	rebuke-the

ܕܓܠܝܐ[c]	ܡܢ[d]	ܪܚܡܘܬܐ[e]	ܕܡܛܫܝܐ[f].	6 ܛܒܝܢ[a]
open-[is]-that	than	love-the	.hid-[is]-that	[are]-Better

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[d] *rug-zo*, Psalm ver. 5 (*e*).

[e] *v'ma-nu*, prop. *who is he?* compounded of ܡܢ *who*, and ܗܘ *he.*

[f] *n'kum*, verb Peal fut. 3 pers. sing. masc., from ܩܘܡ, pret. ܩܡ, *to rise*, also *to stand.*

[g] *k'dom*, prep. with (pl.) suff. ܩܕܡܝ *before me*, ܩܕܡܝܟ —*thee*, ܩܕܡܘܗܝ —*him*, comp. Psalm ver. 3 (*h*).

[h] *t'no-no*, subst. masc. emph. from ܛܢ *to envy*, also *to be jealous.*

Verse 5.

[a] *to-voi*, the two words marked (*a*) are pronounced as one, comp. ver. 4 (*a*); the first is adj. fem. from ܛܒ masc., in the comparative degree, *better*, in connection with ܡܢ, the fourth word from this, comp. ver. 3 (*g*).

[b] *mach-so-nu-tho*, subst. fem. emph. from ܟܣܣ, ܟܣ in Ethpeel *to rebuke.*

[c] *d'gal-yo*, pref. relative ܕ with Peal part. pass. fem. from ܓܠܐ, root ܓܠܐ *to uncover, reveal, manifest.*

[d] *men*, see (*a*).

[e] *rokh-mu-tho*, subst. fem. emph., from ܪܚܡ *to love.*

[f] *dam-tash-ya*, pref. relative ܕ with the vowel ܰ before a vowelless letter, initial of Pael part. pass., fem. of ܡܛܫܝ from ܛܫܐ *to be hid*, and trans. *to hide.*

ܡ̈ܚܘܬܗ [b]	ܕܪܚܡܐ. [c]	ܡܢ [d]	ܢܘܫܩܬܗ [e]	ܕܒܥܠܕܒܒܐ [f]
)(stripes-the	friend-the-of	than	)(kisses-the	.enemy-the-of
7 ܢܦܫܐ [a]	ܕܣܒܥܐ. [b]	ܕܝܫܐ [c]	ܟܘܪ̈ܝܬܐ. [d]	ܘܢܦܫܐ
soul-The	satiated-[is]-that	upon-tramples	,comb-honey-the	ul-the-but

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VERSE 6.

[a] *sha-pi-ron*, adj. fem., pl. of ܫܦܝܪܬܐ, from ܫܦܝܪ masc. *eautiful*, *fair*, *good*, from ܫܦܪ *to be fair.* The adj. is here in he comparative degree, *better*, in connection ܡܢ, the third ord from this, comp. ver. 5 ([a]).

[b] *makh-vo-the*, subst. fem., pl. of ܡܚܘܬܐ (emph. ܡ̈ܚܘܬܐ rom ܡܚܐ *to smite*, *strike*) with suff. ܗ *his*, pleonastic, eferring to the following genitive.

[c] *d'rokh-mo*, pref. ܕ of the genitive to Peal part. act. sing. nasc., emph. of ܪܚܡ, from ܪܚܡ *to love.*

[d] *men*, see ver. 3 ([g]).

[e] *nush-ko-theh*, subst. fem. (ܢܘܫܩܬܐ, emph. ܢܘܫܩܬܐ, rom ܢܫܩ) with suff. ܗ *his*, pleonastic referring to the ollowing genitive.

[f] *dav-Ꙇel-d vo-vo*, pref. ܕ of the genit. with ܼ before a vowel-ss letter; for the word itself see Psalm ver. 1 ([w]).

VERSE 7.

[a] *naph-sho*, subst. fem., emph. of ܢܦܫ, pl. ܢܦܫܐ, emph. ܢܦ̈ܫܬܐ, from ܢܦܫ in Ethpeel to *breathe.*

[b] *d'sav-Ꙇo*, adj., fem. of ܣܒܥ masc., from ܣܒܥ *to be tiated*, *full*, with the relat. ܕ prefixed.

[c] *doi-sho*, Peal part. act., fem. of ܕܐܫ (read, *do-yesh*, ܐ eing changed to ܝ, fr. ܕܘܫ, pret. ܕܫ), agreeing with *naph-ho;* used for the present tense.

[f] ܟܦܢܬܐ :	[g] ܐܦ	[h] ܡܪܝܪܬܐ	[i] ܚܠܝܢ	[k] ܐܢܝܢ	[l] ܠܗ .	ܐܝܟ [a] 8
famishing-the	even	things-bitter	sweet	are-they	.it-to	As

[b] ܨܦܪܐ	[c] ܕܡܫܢܝܐ	[d] ܩܢܗ :	[e] ܗܟܢܐ	[e] ܗܘ	[f] ܓܒܪܐ
sparrow-the	transfers-that	,nest-her	so	is	man-the

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[d] *ca-bor-yo-tho*, subst. fem. pl. emph. from ܟܒܪܝܬܐ, root ܟܒܪ *to be strong, to be many.*

[e] *v'naph-sho*, see ([a]).

[f] *c'phan-to*, adj. fem., emph. ܟܦܢܬܐ, from ܟܦܢ masc., verb ܟܦܢ *to be hungry.*

[g] *oph*, conj.

[h] *ma-ri-ro-tho*, adj. fem. pl. emph., used for the neuter, sing. emph. ܡܪܝܪܬܐ, abs. ܡܪܝܪܐ from ܡܪܝܪ masc., root ܡܪܪ *to be bitter.*

[i] *khal-yon*, adj. fem. pl. abs., sing. ܚܠܝܬܐ, from ܚܠܐ masc. (prop. Peal part. pass.) from ܚܠܐ *to be sweet.*

[k] *e-nein*, pers. pron. pl. fem., used for the logical copula expressing the present tense, comp. Psalm ver. 4 ([d]).

[l] *loh*, pref. prep. ܠ with suff. ܗ, 3 pers. fem., referring to *naphsho.*

VERSE 8.

[a] *aich*, particle.

[b] *tseph-ro*, subst. fem., emph. of ܨܦܪ.

[c] *dam-shan-yo*, relative ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and Pael part. sing., fem. of ܡܫܢܐ masc., comp. ver. 7 ([i]), lit. *changing*, from ܫܢܐ, according to the Heb., *to do the second time, to repeat, to change.*

[d] *ke-noh*, subst. masc. ܩܢܐ, with suff. ܗ, 3 pers. sing. fem., referring to *tsephro.*

ܕܙܳܐܰܥ [g]	ܡܶܢ	ܕܽܘܟ݁ܬ݂ܶܗ [h] .	9 ܐܰܝܟ	ܡܶܫܚܳܐ [a]	ܘܰܒ݂ܶܣ̈ܡܶܐ
removeth-who	from	.place-his	As	ointment	spices-&

ܕܰܡܚܰܕ݁ܶܝܢ [c]	ܠܠܶܒ݁ܳܐ [d] :	ܗܳܟ݂ܰܢܳܐ [e]	ܗܽܘ	ܡܰܢ [f]	ܕܰܡܒ݂ܰܣܶܡ
rejoice-which	,heart-the)(	so	is	he	ighteth-who

---

[e] *ho-kha-nau*, for ܗܳܟ݂ܰܢܳܐ ܗܽܘ, the vowel ܳ before ܐ is anged to ܰ to form the diphthong *au* with the ܘ of ܗܽܘ, e logical copula, prop. pron. pres. 3 pers. sing. masc., mp. Psalm ver. 4 ([a]).

[f] *gav-ro*, subst. masc., emph. of ܓ݁ܰܒ݂ܪ.

[g] *d'zo-yaܥ*, (ܐ between two vowels is pronounced like dible ܝ) Peal part. act. sing. masc. for ܙܳܐܶܥ, on account of e guttural ܥ, from ܙܳܥ, with relat. ܕ prefixed.

[h] *duch-theh*, subst. fem. ܕܽܘܟ݁ܬ݂ܳܐ (constr. ܕܽܘܟ݁ܬ݂) with suff. ܗ.

Verse 9.

[a] *mesh-kho*, subst. masc. emph. from ܡܫܰܚ *to anoint.*

[b] *v'ves-me*, subst. masc. pl. emph., sing. emph. ܒ݁ܶܣܡܳܐ, m ܒ݁ܣܶܡ *to be agreeable, sweet.*

[c] *dam-kha-den*, relat. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, efixed to Pael part. act. masc., pl. of ܡܚܰܕ݁ܝܳܐ, from ܚܕ݂ܳܐ *to joice, be glad.*

[d] *l'le-bo*, pref. ܠ, the proposition, *to*, with which the preding verb is construed, while our idiom requires the accusae, and subst. masc. emph. (abs. id.), pl. ܠܶܒ݁ܶܝܢ and pl. m. ܠܶܒ݁ܘܳܬ݂ܳܐ, root ܠܒ݂ܰܒ݂ obs.

[e] *ho-cha-nau*, see ver. 8 ([e]).

[f] *man*, pron. interrog. (*who? which*), used also without terrogation, and followed by ܕ, for *he who.*

ʰܠܚܰܒ݂ܪܶܗ ⁱܒܡܶܠܟ݂ܳܐ ᵏܕܢܰܦ݂ܫܶܗ. 10 ᵃܪܳܚܡܳܟ݂ ᵇܘܪܳܚܡܶܗ

)(friend-the-& friend-Thy .soul-his-of counsel-the-with neighbour-his)(

ᶜܕܰܐܒ݂ܽܘܟ݂. ܠܳܐ ᵈܬܶܫܒ݁ܽܘܩ. ᵉܘܰܠܒܶܝܬ݂ ᶠܐܰܚܽܘܟ݂. ܠܳܐ

not brother-thy of-house-the-to-& ,forsake-shalt-thou not father-thy of

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[g] *dam-ba-sem*, pref. relat. ܕ (comp. the preceding) with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and Pael part. act. sing. masc. from ܒܣܶܡ *to be agreeable, sweet.*

[h] *l'khav-reh*, pref. ܠ (*to*), the preposition with which the preceding verb is construed, comp. (^{d}), before subst. masc. ܚܒ݂ܳܪ with suff. ܗ ܶ, from ܚܒ݂ܰܪ *to be joined, to associate.*

[i] *b'mel-co*, pref. ܒ (*with*), and subst. masc. emph., from ܡܠܰܟ݂ *to give* or *take advice.*

[k] *d'naph-sheh*, see ver. 7 (^{a}), this word is frequently used for *self, one's self.*

Verse 10.

[a] *rokh-moch*, ver. 6 (^{c}), with suff. ܳܟ݂.

[b] *v'rokh-meh*, id., with suff. ܗ ܶ (*his*) pleonastic.

[c] *da-vuch*, genit. ܕ with ܰ remitted from the following ܐ, and subst. masc., ܐܰܒ݂ܳܐ, irr., with suff. ܳܟ݂; ܐܰܒ݂ܽܘܗܝ *his father,* pl. ܐܰܒ݂ܳܗ̈ܶܐ.

[d] *tesh-buk*, verb Peal fut. 2 pers. sing. masc. from ܫܒ݂ܰܩ.

[e] *val-beth*, prefixes ܘܠ joined in one syllable by ܰ, and subst. masc. constr.; abs. and emph. ܒܰܝܬ݂ܳܐ, with suff. ܒܰܝܬܶܗ, root ܒܳܬ݂ *to stay the night, to lodge.*

[f] *a-khuch*, subst. masc. sing., ܐܰܚܳܐ irr., with suff. ܳܟ݂; ܐܰܚܽܘܗܝ *his brother,* ܐܰܚܝ *my*—pl. ܐܰܚ̈ܶܐ, comp. (^{c}).

[g] *te-ʿul*, verb Peal fut. 2 pers. sing. masc. from ܥܰܠ, ܥܠܰܠ.

ܬܥܘܠ[g] ܒܝܘܡܐ[h] ܕܬܒܪܟ[i] ܛܒ[k] ܗܘ[k] ܫܒܒܐ

bour-the is better ;calamity-thy-of day-the-in enter-shalt-thou

ܕܩܪܝܒ[m] ܡܢ[n] ܐܚܐ[o] ܕܪܚܝܩ[p]. 11 ܐܬܚܟܡ

,wise-Be .distant-[is]-who brother-the than near-[is]-who

ܒܪܝ[b]: ܘܚܕܝ[c] ܠܒܝ[d]. ܘܒܛܠ[e] ܡܢܝ[f] ܚܣܕܐ

roach-the me-from cease-to-make-& ;heart-my gladden-& ,son-my

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[h] *b'yau-mo*, Psalm ver. 3 (^{c}).

[i] *dath-bo-roch*, genit. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and bst. masc. ܬܒܪ with suff. ܟ, from ܬܒܪ *to break.*

[k] *to-vu*, comp. ver. 8 (^{e}) and ver. 5 (^{a}).

[l] *sh'vo-vo*, subst. masc. emph. [of ܫܒܒ].

[m] *d'ka-riv*, relat. ܕ, and adj. masc. from ܩܪܒ *to approach.*

[n] *men*, assists in forming the comparative degree of the j., *better*, see (^{k}).

[o] *a-kho*, see (^{f}).

[p] *d'ra-khik*, genit. ܕ, and adj. masc. from ܪܚܩ *to be ar off.*

VERSE 11.

[a] *eth-khacm*, verb Ethpael imp. sing. masc. (the line under is to point out the absence of its vowel, and is found in e imp. of all the passive conjugations) from ܚܟܡ *to know, be wise.*

[b] *ber*, subst. masc., ܒܪ irr., with suff. ܝ; ܒܪܗ *his son,* ph. ܒܪܐ, pl. ܒܢܝܢ, emph. ܒܢܝܐ.

[c] *v'kha-do*, verb Pael imp. sing. masc. from ܚܕܐ *to rejoice, glad.*

[d] *leb*, subst. masc. with suff. ܝ, see ver. 9 (^{d}).

r'va-tel, verb Pael imp. sing. masc. from ܒܛܠ *to cease.*

ܕܡܚܣܕܢܝ̈ h. 12 ܥܪܝܡܐ a ܚܙܐ b ܒܝܫܬܐ c. ܘܐܛܛܫܝ d.

; himself-hideth -& ,evil-the seeth prudent-The .me-reproach-that-those-of

ܣܟܠܐ e ܕܝܢ f ܥܒܪܘ g ܥܠܝܗ h ; ܘܚܣܪܘ i.

.injured-are-& ,it-unto on-pass ,however ,fools-the

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f *men*, Psalm ver. 1 (s).

g *khes-do*, subst. masc. emph.; with suff. ܚܣܕܗ, from ܚܣܕ *to deride*, in Pa. *to reproach.*

h *dam-khas-do-nai*, genit. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and subst. masc. pl. with suff. ܝ̈ (*my*); sing. emph. ܡܚܣܕܢܐ *a railer*, *accuser*, derived from the Pael part., see the preceding.

Verse 12.

a *ʿri-mo*, subst. masc. emph., from ܥܪܡ *to heap up;* hence, in a good or bad sense, one who has acquired wisdom or cunning.

b *kh'zo*, verb Pael pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

c *bish-to*, adj. fem., emph. of ܒܝܫܬܐ, from ܒܝܫ masc. (*that which is evil, evil thing*) from ܒܐܫ *to be evil.*

d *ves-ta-shi*, conj. ܘ with ܶ remitted from the following ܐ, and Ethpael pret. 3 pers. sing. masc., see ver 5 (f).

e *sach-le*, ver. 3 (f).

f *den*, particle.

g *ʿvar*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܥܒܪ.

h *ʿleh*, prep. ܥܠ with suff. 3 pers. sing. fem., referring to *bishto*, comp. Psalm ver. 1 (b).

i *vakh-sar*, conj. ܘ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܚܣܪ *to want*, then *to suffer injury.*

JOB XIX.

19 ܐܣܠܝܘܢܝ[a] ܟܠܗ[b] ܡܠܟܝ[c] ܡܠܟܝ[d] . ܘܐܦ

ven-& ,counsel-my of-counsellors-the all [even] ,me-abhorred-They

ܪܚܡܝ[f] ܐܬܗܦܟܘ[g] ܥܠܝ[h] . 20 ܡܫܟܝ[a] ܘܒܣܪܝ

esh-my-& skin-My .me-against turned-are friends-my.

VERSE 19.

[a] *as-l'yun*, verb Aph. pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. with suff. ܢܝ, om ܣܠܐ *to reject.*

[b] *kul*, prop. subst. masc., *totality*, used as an adj. *all;* mph. ܟܠܐ, with suff. ܟܠܗ, from ܟܠܠ Pael *to make perfect.*

[c] *mol-chai*, Peal part act. pl. masc. constr., from ܡܠܟ *to* ve or *take counsel.*

[d] *melch*, subst. masc. sing. with suff. ܝ; emph. ܡܠܟܐ, see e preceding.

[e] *voph*, conj. ܘ and ܐܦ, vowel remitted to ܘ.

[f] *rokh-mai*, Peal part. act. pl. masc. with suff., see Prov. r. 6 ([c]).

[g] *eth-h'phech*, verb Ethpeel pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܗܦܟ *to turn.*

[h] ܥ *lai*, ܥܠ with suff., see Psalm ver. 1 ([b]).

VERSE 20.

[a] *meshch*, subst. masc. sing. with suff. ܝ, emph. ܡܫܟܐ; eb. מָשַׁךְ *to draw, draw out.*

[b] *v'besr*, subst. masc., ܒܣܪ, with suff. ܝ; emph. ܒܣܪܐ.

ܕܒܩܘ [c]	ܠܓܪ̈ܡܝ [d]	ܘܐܬܦܠܛܬ [e]	ܒܡܫܟܐ [f]	ܕܫܢ̈ܝ [g].
cleave	,bones-my-to	escaped-I-&	skin-the-with	.teeth-my-of
21 ܚܘܢܘܢܝ [a].	ܚܘܢܘܢܝ [a]	ܐܘ ܐܢܬܘܢ [b]	ܪ̈ܚܡܝ [c]:	ܡܛܠ [d]
,me-upon-pity-Have	,me-upon-pity-have	ye-Oh	;friends-my	because

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[c] *d'vek*, Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܕܒܩ *to cleave, adhere to.*

[d] *b'gar-mai*, subst. masc. pl. with suff. ܝ, from ܓܪܡ, emph. ܓܪܡܐ.

[e] *veth-pal-teth*, conj. ܘ with ܰ remitted from the following ܐ, prefixed to Ethpaal pret. 1 pers. sing., Pael ܦܠܛ *to deliver, save.*

[f] *b'mesh-cho*, see ([a]).

[g] *d'she-nai*, subst. fem. pl. with suff. ܝ, from ܫܢ; emph. ܫܢܐ, pl. ܫܢ̈ܝܢ, emph. ܫܢ̈ܐ.

VERSE 21.

[a] *khu-nun*, verb Peal imp. pl. masc., ܚܘܢܘ, with suff. ܢܝ, from ܚܢܢ, ܚܢ, *to be gracious, merciful to, to have pity, compassion upon.*

[b] *at-tun*, Psalm ver. 4 ([d]).

[c] *rokh-mai*, see ver. 19 ([f]).

[d] *m'tul*, Psalm ver. 7 ([e]).

[e] *di-de-hu*, relat. ܕ with ܶ remitted from the following ܐ, prefixed to a word compounded from ܐܝܕܗ *his hand*, and ܗܘ *he*, which latter is added for the sake of emphasis to express *himself*, and refers to the next word, *daloho*, *of God himself*, compare John 2. 2, ܗܘ ܝܫܘܥ, *Jesus himself.* The first word is the subst. ܐܝܕ with suff. ܗ pleonastic (the ܗ of

ܠܡܢܐ 22 . ܠܝ[h] ܩܪܒܬ[g] ܕܐܠܗܐ[f] ܕܐܝܕܗ[e]
Why .me)(touched-hath God-of)(hand-the-that

ܘܡܢ . ܐܠܗܐ[f] ܐܝܟ[e] ܐܢܬܘܢ[d] ܐܦ[c] ܬܪܕܦܘܢܢܝ[b]
with-& ,God as you also ,me-ye-persecute

ܢܗܒ[c] ܕܝܢ[b] ܡܢ[a] 23 . ܬܣܒܥܘܢ[k] ܠܐ[i] : ܒܣܪܝ[h]
:bout-[it]-brought-had indeed one-[that-Oh] ? satiated-ye-are not flesh-my

---

which is sounded with ܘ of ܗܘ); it has ܐ prosthetic, to which ܸ is remitted from the following ܝ, as the form without ܐ would be ܝܕܗ, comp. Psalm ver. 3 ([l]), and so emph. ܐܝܕܐ, pl. ܐܝ̈ܕܐ.

[f] *da-lo-ho*, genit. ܕ with ܰ remitted from the next ܐ, prefixed to subst. masc., emph. of ܐܠܗ, pl. emph. ܐܠܗ̈ܐ.

[g] *ker-vath*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. fem. refering to ܐ, which is of com. gen., from ܩܪܒ *to approach*, and then to *touch*.

[h] *li*, pref. prep. ܠ with suff. ܝ, lit. *to me*, from the idea of *approaching*, contained in the prec. verb.

VERSE 22.

[a] *l'mo-no*, interrog. pron. ܡܢܐ (i. q. ܡܢ) *what?* and pref. ܠ, lit. *for what?* comp. Heb. מָה and לָמָּה.

[b] *ter-d'phu-non*, verb Peal fut. 2 pers. pl. masc. with suff. ܢܝ, from ܪܕܦ *to pursue*, also *to persecute*.

[c] *oph*, adv. [d] *at-tun*, Psalm ver. 4 ([d]).

[e] *aich*, prep. [f] *a-lo-ho*, ver. 21 ([f])

[g] *v'men*, lit. *and from*, see Psalm ver. 1 ([s]).

[h] *besr*, ver. 20 ([b]). [i] *lo*, adv.

[k] *tes-b'ܥun*, verb Peal fut. 2 pers. pl. from ܣܒܥ.

[d] ܕܡܬܟܬܒܢ	[e] ܗܘܝ	[f] ܡܠܝ	[g] ܘܡܬܪܫܡܢ	[h] ܗܘܝ
written-that	were	,words-my	marked-&	were-they
[i] ܒܣܦܪܐ .	24 [a] ܘܒܩܢܝܐ	[b] ܕܦܪܙܠܐ .	[c] ܘܒܨܦܪܐ	[d] ܕܐܒܪܐ ܀
,book-a-in	pen-a-with-&	,iron-of	style-a-with-&	,lead-of

Verse 23.

[a] *man*, prop. *who?* interrog. prep.

[b] *den*, particle.

[c] ܥ'*vad*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. The phrase ܡܢ ܥܒܕ is purely idiomatic (like the Heb. מִי יִתֵּן) lit. *who did!* exclamatorily, for *oh that one had done so!* i.e. *would to God that it were so!*

[d] *d'meth-kat-bon*, conj. ܕ *that*, with verb Ethpaal part. fem., pl. of ܡܬܟܬܒܐ, from ܡܬܟܬܒ masc., root ܟܬܒ *to write.*

[e] *vai*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. fem. from ܗܘܐ *to be;* it helps to form the imperfect with the preceding participle (which is indicated by the linea occultans) and that in the subjunctive mood, which is decided by the context.

[f] *me-lai*, subst. fem. pl. with suff. ܝ, from ܡܠܐ *a word*, emph. ܡܠܬܐ, with suff. ܡܠܬܝ my—ܡܠܬܗ his—pl. ܡܠܝ, from ܡܠܠ Pael *to speak.*

[g] *v'meth-rush-mon*, the same as ([d]), root ܪܫܡ *to mark, to delineate.*

[h] *vai*, see ([e]).

[i] *b'seph-ro*, pref. ܒ, before subst. masc., emph. of ܣܦܪ; pl. emph. ܣܦܪܐ, root ܣܦܪ *to number*, and then *to write.*

Verse 24.

[a] *vav-kan-yo*, prefixes ܘܒ (*and with*) form a syllable by ,,

ܠܥܠܡ[e] . ܘܥܠ ܟܐܦܐ[f] ܢܬܪܫܡܢ[g] . 25 ܘܐܢܐ[a] ܝ

owing ,I-And !graven-were-they rock-a upon-& ;ever-for

ܐܢܐ[c] ܕܦܪܘܩܝ[d] ܚܝ[e] ܗܘ[e] : ܘܒܚܪܬܐ[f] ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ

arth the upon end-the-in-&' ,is alive redeemer-my-that am-I

ܢܬܓܠܐ[h] .

.appear-shall-he

---

and ܩܢܝܐ, subst. masc. emph., comp. Heb. קָנֶה *a cane.*

[b] *d'par-z'lo*, genit. ܕ with subst. masc. emph., Heb. בַּרְזֶל *iron.*

[c] *vav-tsoi-ro*, prefixes ܘܒ (*and with*) and subst. masc. emph. from ܨܘܪ, ܨܪ, *to form.*

[d] *da-vo-ro*, gen. ܕ with ܰ remitted from the following ܐ, and ܐܒܪܐ subst. masc. emph.

[e] *l'ܥo-lam*, see Psalm ver. 4 (*f*).

[f] *ki-pho*, Prov. ver. 3 (*b*).

[g] *neth-ra-sham*, verb Ethpaal fut. 3 pers. plural fem. from ܪܫܡ *to grave, mark, delineate.*

Verse 25.

[a] *ve-nó*, pref. ܘ with the vowel ̱ remitted from the following ܐ of ܐܢܐ, pers. pron.

[b] *yo-daܥ*, verb Peal part. act. sing. masc. (from ܝܕܥ *to know*) see Prov. ver. 1 (*f*), forming the present tense with the following.

[c] *no*, pers. pron. as the logical copula, indicated by the linea occultans.

[d] *d'pho-ruk*, relat. ܕ (*that*) and subst. masc. sing. [ܦܪܘܩ] with suff. ܝ, emph. ܦܪܘܩܐ, from ܦܪܩ *to deliver, redeem.*

[e] *kha-yu*, the two words marked ([e]) are pronounced as one, comp. Proverbs ver. 4 ([a]) and 5 ([a]); ܚܰܝ is an adj. masc. sing.; emph. ܚܰܝܳܐ, emph. fem. ܚܰܝܬܳܐ, from ܚܝܳܐ, ܚܰܝ *to live.*

[f] *vav-sau-pho*, prefixes ܘܒ (*and in*) formed into one syllable by ܰ, before subst. masc. emph. of ܣܳܦ, comp. Psalm ver. 3 ([c]), as a verb *to fail, cease, come to an end.*

[g] *ar-*ܘܠ, Psalm ver. 6 ([h]).

[h] *neth-g'le*, verb Ethpeel fut. 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܓܠܳܐ *to uncover, reveal, manifest.*

GOSPEL BY ST. JOHN.

Chap. II.

1				
[a] ܘܰܒܝܰܘܡܳܐ	[b] ܕܬܠܳܬܳܐ :	[c] ܗܘܳܬ	[d] ܡܫܬܘܬܳܐ	[e] ܒܩܛܢܐ
day-the-on-And	third-the	was	feast-a	,Cana-in

Verse 1.

[a] *val-yau-mo*, prefixes ܘܠ (*and on*) joined in one syllable by ܰ; for the rest see Psalm ver. 3 ([c]).

[b] *dath-lo-tho*, pref. relative ܕ (*that*), joined to the next vowelless letter by ܰ, before the cardinal num. masc., used for the ordinal; lit. *which is the third.*

[c] *h'voth*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. fem. from ܗܘܳܐ.

[d] *mesh-tu-tho* subst. fem. sing. emph. [from ܡܫܬܘ], root ܫܬܳܐ to drink.

[e] *b'cot-ne*, pref. ܒ, and pr. name.

ܡܕܝܢܬܐ[f] ܕܓܠܝܠܐ[g] . ܘܐܡܗ[h] ܕܝܫܘܥ[i] ܬܡܢ[k] ܗܘܬ[l]

.was there Jesus-of)(mother-the-& ,Galilee-of city-the

2 ܐܦ[a] ܗܘ[b] ܝܫܘܥ ܘܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ[c] ܐܬܩܪܝ[d] ܠܗ̇

)(called-was disciples-his-& ,Jesus ,himself also-And

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[f] *m'di-to*, subst. fem. sing., emph. of ܡܕܝܢܬܐ; constr. ܡܕܝܢܬ, with suff. ܡܕܝܢܬܗ, pl. ܡܕܝܢܢ, root ܕܢ *to* *ge.*

[g] *dag-li-lo*, pref. genit. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, d pr. name.

[h] *ve-meh*, pref. conj. ܘ with ܶ remitted from ܐ of ܐܡܗ, bst. fem. sing., ܐܡܐ (emph., irr.) with suff. ܗ (*his*) onastic; pl. emph. ܐܡܗ̈ܬܐ.

[i] *d'ye-shuʿ*, pref. genit. ܕ, and pr. name.

[k] *ta-mon*, adv.

[l] *voth*, i. q. (c) only that this has the *linea occultans*, ause it is the logical copula.

Verse 2.

[a] *voph*, Job ver. 19 (e).

hu, pers. pron. used with the following word as reciprocal.

v'tal-mi-dau, subst. masc. pl. with suff. ܘܗܝ, 3 pers. g. masc., from ܬܠܡܝܕܐ, root ܠܡܕ *to learn.*

eth-k'ri, verb Ethpeel pret. 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܩܪܐ *all, to invite.*

loh, pref. prep. ܠ with suff. ܗ 3 pers. fem. sing. referring onastically to the next word.

l'mesh-tu-tho, comp. the prec. and ver. 1 (d).

ܡܫܬܘܬܐ.[f]	3 ܘܚܣܰܪ[a]	ܗ݈ܘܳܐ[a]	ܚܰܡܪܳܐ.[b]	ܘܐܳܡܪܳܐ[c]	ܠܶܗ[d]
.feast-the-to	wanted-And	been-had	; wine	saith-&	)(
ܡܶܗ[e]	ܠܝܶܫܘܥ:	ܚܰܡܪܳܐ	ܠܰܝܬ[f]	ܠܗܽܘܢ.[f]	4 ܐܳܡܰܪ[a]
mother-h	,Jesus-to	Wine	not-is	.them-to	Saith

VERSE 3.

[a] *vakh-sar-vo*, Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc., followed b the substantive verb (3 pers. sing. masc.) usually to expres the pluperfect tense; the context, however, does not alway permit it, and then the imperfect is to be expressed, either i the indicative, subjunctive, conditional, or potential mood.

[b] *kham-ro*, subst. masc. sing. emph., Heb. חֲמַר.

[c] *vom-ro*, pref. ܘ with ܳ remitted from ܐ of ܐܳܡܪܳܐ, Pe part. act. sing., fem. of ܐܳܡܰܪ used for the present tense, fro ܐܡܰܪ *to say.*

[d] *leh*, pref. prep. ܠ with suff. ܗ 3 pers. sing. masc referring pleonastically to the next word but one.

[e] *e-meh*, ver. 1 (^{h}).

[f] *laith-l'hun*, the first word is compounded of ܠܳܐ *not*, an ܐܺܝܬ *is;* the second is the pref. ܠ with suff. 3 pers. pl. masc to express, *they have not.*

VERSE 4.

[a] *O-mar*, Peal part. act. sing. masc., ܪ treated as a gu tural, for ܐܳܡܰܪ, see ver. 3 (^{c}).

[b] *mo li v'lech*, interrog. pron. of the thing, and pref. pre with suff. 1 pers. sing., and 2 pers. sing. fem., to expres *what have I to do with thee?* comp. the Heb. of 2 Sa. 16. 10

ܠܗ̇ ܝܫܘܥ. ܡܳܐ[b] ܠܝܼ[b] ܘܠܶܟܝ[b] ܐܰܢ̱ܬ̇ܬܳܐ[c]؟ ܠܳܐ ܥܕܰܟܺܝܠ

yet not ?woman ,thee-to-& me-to What ,Jesus her-to

ܐܶܬܳܬ[e] ܫܳܥܬܝ[f]. 5 ܐܳܡܪܳܐ[a] ܐܶܡܶܗ[b] ܠܰܡܫܰܡܫܳܢܶܐ[c]: ܡܶܕܶܡ

atsoever ,servants-the-to mother-his Saith .hour-mine come-hath

ܕܐܳܡܰܪ[d] ܠܟ݂ܽܘܢ[e] ܥܒܶܕܘ[f]. 6 ܐܺܝܬ[a] ܗܘܳܝ̈[a] ܕܶܝܢ[b] ܬܰܡܳܢ

here but were-There)(.do you-to saith-he)(

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[c] *at-to*, subst. fem. sing. emph.; constr. ܐܰܢ̱ܬܰܬ with suff. ܐܰܢ̱ܬ, comp. Heb. אִשָּׁה for אִנְשָׁה.

[d] ܥ*da-chil*, adv.

[e] *e-thoth*, Peal pret. 3 p. sing. fem. from ܐܶܬܳܐ, comp. Ps. v. 1 (^{n}).

[f] *sho-*ܥ*ath*, subst. fem., ܫܳܥܬܳܐ (constr. ܫܳܥܰܬ), with suff. ܝ pers. sing.

VERSE 5.

[a] *om-ro*, ver. 3 (^{c}). [b] *e-meh*, ver. 1 (^{h}).

[c] *lam-sham-sho-ne*, pref. ܠ with ܰ before a vowelless letter d subst. masc., pl. emph.; sing. emph. ܡܫܰܡܫܳܢܳܐ, wit ff. ܡܫܰܡܫܳܢܝ *my*—from ܫܰܡܶܫ Pael *to serve.*

[d] *me-dem do-mer*, ܕ ܡܶܕܶܡ *whatsoever;* ܕ being prefixed t e Peal part. act. sing. masc. ܐܳܡܰܪ, it has ܐ remitted from ܐ, mp. ver. 4 (^{a}).

[e] *l'chun*, pref. prep. ܠ with suff. ܟ݂ܽܘܢ 2 pers. pl. masc.

[f] ܥ*'ved*, verb Peal imp. pl. masc. from ܥܒܰܕ.

VERSE 6.

[a] *ith vai*, the first word properly signifies *there is, there was*, q. Heb. יֵשׁ, but is here pleonastic; the second word is Peal ret. 3 pers. pl. fem. from ܗܘܳܐ.

[b] *den*, conj. [c] *ta-mon*, adv.

ܐܓܳܢܶܐ[d] ܕܟܺܐܦܳܐ[e] ܫܶܬ[f]. ܕܣܺܝܡܳܢ[g] ܠܬܰܕܟܺܝܬܳܐ[h] ܕܺܝܗܽܘܕܳܝܶܐ[i].

,Jews-the-of purification-the-for placed-[were]-which six stone-of pots-wate

ܕܐܳܚܕܳܢ[k] ܬܪܶܝܢ[l] ܬܪܶܝܢ[l] ܪܶܒܥܺܝܢ[m]: ܐܰܘ[n] ܬܠܳܬܳܐ[o]. 7 ܐܳܡܰܪ[a]

Saith .three or firkins two two contain-whic

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[d] *a-go-ne*, subst. fem. pl. emph., sing. ܐܓܳܢܳܐ

[e] *d'ki-pho*, Prov. ver. 3 ([b]).

[f] *sheth*, card. num. fem.

[g] *d'si-mon*, pref. relat. ܕ, and Peal part. pass., pl. o ܣܺܝܡܳܐ, fem. of ܣܺܝܡ, from ܣܽܘܡ, ܣܳܡ.

[h] *l'thad-chi-tho*, subst. fem. sing. emph. [of ܬܰܕܟܺܝ] fron ܕܟܳܐ in Pael *to purify*.

[i] *di-hu-do-ye*, pref. genit. ܕ with vowel ܺ remitted from th following ܝ, and genitilic noun pl. emph. from ܝܗܽܘܕܳܝܳܐ sing. from ܝܗܽܘܕ *Judea*.

[k] *dokh-don*, pref. relat. ܕ with ܳ remitted from ܐ of ܐܳܚܕܳܢ Peal part. act., pl. of ܐܳܚܕܳܐ, fem. of ܐܳܚܶܕ, root ܐܶܚܰܕ *to hold, t contain.*

[l] *trein*, *trein*, distributively for *two each;* see Prov. ver. 3 ([h])

[m] *rev-ܥin*, subst. masc. pl.; sing. emph. ܪܶܒܥܳܐ.

[n] *au*, particle, the dot over ܘ belongs to the older punctuation, and does not interfere with the present.

[o] *t'lo-tho*, ver. 1 ([b]).

VERSE 7.

O-mar, comp. ver. 3 ([c]); the participle is used here fo the present tense.

[b] *m'lau*, verb Peal imp. pl. masc. from ܡܠܳܐ.

[c] *e-nein* pers. pron. pl. fem., here in the accusative *them*

ܠܗܘܢ	ܝܫܘܥ.	ܡܠܘ[b]	ܐܢܝܢ[c]	ܡܝܐ[d]	ܠܡܐܢܐ.
them-to	,Jesus	Fill	)(	water	water-the-into

ܘܡܠܘ[f]	ܐܢܝܢ[g]	ܥܕܡܐ[h]	ܠܥܠ.[i]	8 ܐܡܪ	ܠܗܘ
filled-they-&	them	until	.top-the-to	saith-[He]	em-to

ܕܠܘ[a]	ܡܟܝܠ[b]	ܘܐܝܬܘ[c]	ܠܪܝܫ[d]	ܣܡܟܐ[e].	ܘܐܝܬܝܘ
ye-Draw	now	bring-&	of-head-the-to	;feast-the	ght-they-&

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erned by the preceding verb, but pleonastically referring he next word but one of the same gender.

ma-yo, subst. masc. pl. emph., only used in this form.

l'a-go-ne, pref. ܠ with ܿ remitted from the next letter, ver. 6 ([d]).

vam-lau, pref. conj. ܘ with ܿ before a vowelless letter, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܡܠܐ.

e-nein, see ([c]). [h] ܥ'*da-mo*, Psalm ver. 1 ([w]).

*l'*ܥ*el*, pref. ܠ to a subst. masc., with the prefixes generally d as an adv. and prep., root ܥܠܐ *to ascend*

VERSE 8.

*z'lu*ܠ, verb Peal imp. pl. masc. from ܕܠܐ, comp. Heb. דְּלָה.

me-chil, adv.

vai-thau, pref. ܘ with ܿ remitted from ܐ of ܐܝܬܘ, Aphel . pl. masc. from ܐܬܐ *to come*, doubly anomalous.

l'rish, Psalm ver. 6 ([f]).

s'mo-cho, subst. masc. emph., lit. *a reclining*, from ܣܡܟ *ecline.*

vai-thiu, Aphel pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܐܬܐ *to come.*

VERSE 9.

v'chad. pref. conj. ܘ and ܟܕ particle.

9 ܘܟܕ[a] ܛܥܡ[b] ܗܘ[c] ܪܝܫ ܣܡܟܐ ܡܝܐ ܗܢܘܢ[d]

that ,water-the feast-the of-head that tasted-had when-And

ܕܗܘܘ[e] ܚܡܪܐ[f] ; ܘܠܐ ܝܕܥ[g] ܗܘܐ[g] ܡܢ ܐܝܡܟܐ[h]

whence from)(knew not-& ,wine become-had-which

ܗܘܐ ; ܡܫܡܫܢܐ[i] ܕܝܢ ܝܕܥܝܢ[k] ܗܘܘ[k] ܕܗܢܘܢ[l] ܡܠܘ[m]

m-filled-had they-because)(knew ,however ,servants-the ; was-i

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[b] *t'ܥem*, Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

[c] *hau*, pers. pron., 3 pers. sing. masc., as a demonstrative.

[d] *ho-nun*, demonstr. pron. 3 pers. pl. masc., referring to *mayo*, lit. those.

[e] *dah-vau*, pref. relat. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܗܘܐ.

[f] *kham-ro*, ver. 3 ([b]).

[g] *yo-daܥ vo*, the participle with the subst. verb for the imperfect tense, *he knew*, Job 5. 23 ([e]) and 25 ([b]).

[h] *ai-me-co*, adv. compound of ܐܝ *where?* ܡܢ *from*, and ܟܐ *here*.

[i] *m'sham-sho-ne*, ver. 5. ([c]).

[k] *yod-ܥin vau*, Peal part. act. masc., pl. of ܝܕܥ, and the subst. verb (pret. 3 pers. pl. masc.) to express the imperfect tense, *they knew*, comp. ([g]).

[l] *d'he-nun*, pref. conj. ܕ *because*, and pers. pron. 3 pers. pl. masc.

[m] *m'lau*, ver. 7 ([f]).

[n] *e-nun*, pers. pron. 3 pers. pl. masc., in the accusative and pleonastic, referring to the following noun, comp. ver. 7 ([c]).

[o] *l'ma-yo*, pref. ܠ (*to*) occupies here the place of our accusative, and *mayo*, see ver. 7 ([d])

ܐܢܘܢ[n] ܠܡܝܐ:[o] ܩܪܐ[p] ܪܝܫ ܣܡܟܐ ܠܚܬܢܐ[q] 10 ܘܐܡ

)(,water-the)(called the-head-of the-feast)(,bridegroom-the &-..h

ܠܗ. ܟܠܢܫ[b] ܠܩܘܕܡܝܢ[c] ܚܡܪܐ ܛܒܐ[d] ܡܝܬ

,him-to man-Every first-at wine-the good-the ..ngeth

ܘܡܐ[f] ܕܪܘܝܘ[g] ܗܝܕܝܢ[h] ܐܝܢܐ[i] ܕܒܨܝܪ[k].

when-& drunk-well-had-they then that ; worse-[is]-which

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k'ro, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

l'khath-no, pref. ܠ, and subst. masc. sing. emph. Heb. חָתָן.

Verse 10.

ve-mar, pref. conj. ܘ with ܼ remitted from ܐ of ܐܡܪ, Peal

t. 3 pers. sing. masc., see Psalm ver. 1 (*n*).

cul-nosh, compound. of ܟܠ ܐܢܫ; for the first word see ver. 19 (*b*); the second is a subst. masc. sing., emph.

ܐ. pl. ܐܢܫܐ, ܐܢܫܝܢ. The like compound word is ܒܪ ܢܫ,

of man.

luk-dam, adv.; ܠ is a prefix, and the form is a transposition

ܠܩܘܕܡ, prop. the constr. (comp. ܡܢ ܠܩܘܕܡ ܐܦܘܗܝ

n the front of his face), but pl. ܡܢ ܠܩܘܕܡܝܢ *of old*:

s, from ܩܕܡ *to be before*, *to prevent.*

to-vo, adj. masc. emph. from ܛܒ.

mai-the, Aphel part. act. sing. masc. ver. 8 (*c*).

v'mo, pref. ܘ, and ܡܐ followed by ܕ (attached to the word) is used adverbially, and signifies *when*, but it is narily a pron. *what?*

dar-viu, pref. relat. ܕ with ܼ before a vowelless letter. verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܪܘܐ.

hoi-dein, adv.

ܕܝܢ	ܢܛܪܬܝܗܝ[l]	ܠܚܡܪܐ[m]	ܛܒܐ	ܥܕܡܐ	ܠܗܫܐ[n] .
indee	)(kept-hast	wine-the)(	good-the	until	.now

11 ܗܕܐ[a]	ܗܝ[a]	ܐܬܐ[b]	ܩܕܡܝܬܐ[c]	ܕܥܒܕ[d]	ܝܫܘܥ
This	is	miracle-the	first-the	did-which	Jesus

---

[i] *ai-no*, prop. interrog. pron. *who? which?* but followed, as here, by ܕ (attached to the next word) it becomes a relative.

[k] *dav-tsir*, pref. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter (comp. the preceding), and adj. masc., the copula is to be supplied.

[l] *n'tar-toi*, verb Peal pret. 2 pers. masc. from ܢܛܰܪ, with suff. ܝܗܝ 3 pers. sing. masc., which is here pleonastic, referring to the following word.

[m] *l'kham-ro*, pref. ܠ and see ver. 3 (^{b}), the noun is here in the dative case, where our idiom requires the accusative.

[n] *l'ho-sho*, adv. prop. pref. ܠ *unto*, and ܗܐ ܫܐ for ܫܥܐ ܗ *this hour.*

Verse 11.

[a] *ho-doi*, two words read as one; the first, demonstr. pron. 3 pers. sing. fem.; the second, pers. pron. 3 pers. sing. fem. instead of the subst. verb, which is indicated by the linea occultans.

[b] *o-tho*, subst. fem. sing. emph., with suff. ܐܬܗ *his miracle*, pl. emph. ܐܬܘܬܐ, Heb. אות.

[c] *kad-moi-tho*, ordinal num. sing., emph. of ܩܕܡܝܬ, fem. of ܩܕܡܝ, root ܩܕܡ.

[d] *daܥ-vad*, pref. relat. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

[e] *vau-daܥ*, pref. conj. ܘ with ܰ remitted from ܐ of ܐܘܕܥ

ܒܩܛܢܐ ܕܓܠܝܠܐ܀ ܘܐܘܕܥ[e] ܫܘܒܚܗ[f] ܘܗܝܡܢܘ[g] ܒ

-in believed-& ,glory-his known-made-& ,Galilee-of Cana-in

ܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ[i] ܀ 12 ܒܬܪܗ[a] ܗܕܐ[b] ܢܚܬ[c] ܠܟܦܪܢܚܘܡ

.Capernaum-to descended-he this After .disciples-his

ܗܘ ܘܐܡܗ[e] ܘܐܚܘܗܝ[f] ܘܬܠܡܝܕܘܗܝ ܘܬ

ere-& ,disciples-his-& ,brethren-his-& ,mother-his-& he

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hel. pret, 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܝܕܥ *to know.*

shuv-kheh, subst. masc. sing. [ܫܘܒܚܐ, comp. Psalm . 3 (*f*)] with suff. ܗ, root ܫܒܚ Pael *to praise.*

v'hai-men, pref. ܘ, and Aph. pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from root ܐܡܢ, differs from the other verbs ܦܐ in that it takes preformative ܗ instead of ܐ, and the radical ܐ is changed ܝ instead of ܘ, comp. Chald. הֵימִין.

beh, pref. prep. ܒ with suff. ܗ.

t'al-mi-dau, ver. 2 (*e*).

VERSE 12.

bo-thar, prep., with suff. ܒܬܪܗ *after him*, from ܐܬܪ *a* ce, with pref. ܒ.

ho-de, dem. pron. sing. fem., used for the neuter.

n'kheth, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

lach-par-na-khum, pref. ܠ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, pr. name.

ve-meh, ver. 1 (*h*).

va-khau, pref. ܘ with ܰ remitted from the following ܐ, and st. masc. pl. with suff. 3 pers. s. masc., Prov. ver. 10 (*f*).

v'ta-mon, pref. ܘ and adv.

h'vau, ver. 9 (*e*).

[h] ܗܘܘ	[i] ܩܠܝܠ	[k] ܝܘܡܬܐ .	13 [a] ܘܩܪܝܒ	ܗܘܐ	[b] ܦܨܚܐ
were-th	few	.days	near-And	was	passover-the

[c] ܕܝܗܘܕܝܐ .	[d] ܘܣܠܩ	[e] ܠܐܘܪܫܠܡ	ܝܫܘܥ :	14 [a] ܘܐܫܟܚ
.Jews-the-o	ascended-And	Jerusalem-to	.Jesus	found-he-And

[b] ܒܗܝܟܠܐ	[c] ܠܗܘܢ	[d] ܕܙܒܢܝܢ	[e] ܬܘܪܐ	[f] ܘܥܪܒܐ	[g] ܘܝܘܢܐ .
temple-the-	those)(	selling-[were]-that	,oxen	,sheep-&	,doves-&

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[i] *ka-lil*, subst. masc. sing. from ܩܠܠ, ܩܠ *to be light.*

[k] *yau-mo-tho*, Psalm ver. 3 (c).

VERSE 13.

[a] *v'ka-riv*, Prov. ver. 10 (m).

[b] *pets-kho*, subst. masc. sing., emph. from ܦܨܚ *to rejoic*

[c] *di-hu-do-ye*, ver. 6 (i).

[d] *vas-lek*, pref. ܘ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and ver
Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

[e] *lu-rish-lem*, pref. ܠ with ܽ remitted from the next ܐ, an
pr. name.

VERSE 14.

[a] *vesh-cakh*, pref. conj. ܘ with ܶ remitted from ܐ, which i
prosthetic before Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc. ܫܟܚ.

[b] See ver. 15 (f).

[c] *l'ho-nun*, pref. ܠ (*to*) the prep. with which the precedin
verb is construed, but where our idiom requires the accusativ
and the dem. pron. pl. masc.

[d] *d'zob-nin*, pref. relat. ܕ, and Peal part. act. masc., pl.
ܙܒܢ.

[e] *tau-re*, subst. masc. pl. emph.; sing. emph. ܬܘܪܐ. On
point of Ribui coalesces with point of letter Rish.

ܘܠܡܥܰܪ̈ܦܳܢܶܐ [h] ܕܝܳܬ̈ܒܺܝܢ [i] . 15 ܘܥܒܰܕ [a] ܠܶܗ ܦܪ̈ܓܠܐ
arge-a him-to made-he-And .sitting-[were]-who changers-money-the-)(-&

ܡܶܢ ܚܰܒ̈ܠܳܐ [c] : ܘܰܠܟܽܠܗܽܘܢ [d] ܐܰܦܶܩ [e] ܡܶܢ ܗܰܝܟܠܳܐ [f]
,temple-the from out-drove-he them-of-all-)(-& ,cord of

---

[f] *v'ܥer-be*, pref. conj. ܘ, and subst. masc. pl. emph.; sing. nph. ܐܶܡܪܳܐ, with suff. ܐܶܡܪܶܗ *his sheep;* comp. the preceding.

[g] *v'yau-ne*, subst. fem. with pl. masc. term. emph., sing. ܘܢܐ.

[h] *v'lam-ܥar-po-ne*, prefixes ܘ, and ܠ with ܼ before a vowel-ss letter, with which the verb ([a]) is construed here, though .e preceding nouns are in the direct accusative after the me verb; and subst. masc. pl. emph., sing. emph. ܡܥܰܪܦܳܢܳܐ.

[i] *d'yoth-bin*, pref. relat. ܕ, and Peal part. act. masc., pl. of ܝܳܬܶܒ, root ܝܬܶܒ, here used for the imperfect tense.

Verse 15.

[a] *vaܥ-vad*, pref. conj. ܘ with ܼ before a vowelless letter, d verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

[b] *pro-ge-lo*, subst. masc. sing. emph.; pl. emph. ܦܪ̈ܓܠܐ, r. φραγέλλιον *a whip.*

[c] *khav-lo*, subst. masc. emph.; pl. with suff. ܚܰܒ̈ܠܶܗ *his rds,* Heb. חָבַל *to bind.*

[d] *val-cul-hun*, preff. ܘܠ joined in one syllable by ܼ (see [g]), d ܟܽܠ with suff. ܗܽܘܢ, Job ver. 19 ([b]).

[e] *a-pek*, Aphel. pret. 3 pers. sing. masc., root ܢܦܰܩ *to go out.*

[f] *haich-lo*, subst. masc. sing. emph.; with suff. ܗܰܝܟܠܶܗ, eb. הֵיכָל.

[g] *val-ܥer-be*, prefixes ܘܠ joined in one syllable by ܼ, before

ܠܥܶܢ̈ܳܐ[g] ܘܠܬܰܘܪ̈ܶܐ[h] ܘܠܡܥܰܪܦܳܢ̈ܶܐ[i]. ܘܐܶܫܰܕ[k] ܥܽܘܪܦܳܢܗܽܘܢ[l]

,money-their out-poured-& ,changers-money-)(-& ,oxen-the-)(-& ,sheep-the-)(-

ܘܦܳܬܽܘܪ̈ܰܝܗܽܘܢ[m] ܗܦܰܟ[n]. 16 ܘܠܗܳܢܽܘܢ[a] ܕܰܡܙܰܒܢܺܝܢ[b] ܝܰܘ̈ܢܶܐ[c]

doves selling-[were]-who those-to-And 16 .overturned-he tables-their-&

ܐܶܡ̣ܰܪ. ܫܩܽܘܠܘ[d] ܗܳܠܶܝܢ[e] ܡܶܟܳܐ[f]. ܘܠܳܐ ܬܶܥܒ݁ܕܽܘܢܳܗ̇[g]

)(ye-make not-& ,hence these ye-Take ,said-h

---

ver. 14 ([e]). The verb *Apek* is construed with ܠ (*to*), wher our idiom requires the accusative.

[h] *val-tau-re*, compare the preceding, and ver. 14 ([d]).

[i] *v'lam-ʿer-po-ne*, prefixes ܘ, and ܠ with ܰ before a vowel less letter, compare the preceding, and ver. 14 ([g]).

[k] *ve-shad*, pref. conj. ܘ with ܶ remitted from ܐ of ܐܶܫܰܕ Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

[l] *ʿur-pon-hun*, subst. masc. sing., emph. ܥܽܘܪܦܳܢܳܐ, wit suff. ܗܽܘܢ, 3 pers. pl. masc., compare ver. 14 ([g]).

[m] *v'po-thu-rai-hun*, subst. masc. pl. with suff. 3 pers. pl masc.; emph. sing. ܦܳܬܽܘܪܳܐ.

[n] *h'phakh*, Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc.

VERSE 16.

[a] *val-ho-nun*, ver. 14 ([b]).

[b] *dam-zab-nin*, pref. relat. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless lette and Pael part. act. masc., pl. of ܡܙܰܒܢ̈ܶ, from ܙܰܒܶܢ.

[c] *yau-ne*, ver. 14 ([f]).

[d] *sh'kul*, Peal imp. pl. masc. from ܫܩܰܠ.

[e] *ho-lein*, dem. pron. pl. com.

[f] *me-co*, adv., compare ver. 9 ([h]).

[g] *teʿ-b'du-neh*. verb Peal fut. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܥܒܰܕ

ܠܒܝܬܗ[h]	ܕܐܒܝ[i]	ܒܝܬ	ܬܐܓܘܪܬܐ[k].	17 ܘܐܬܕܟ
)(house-the)(	father-my-of	of-house-a	.merchandise	embered-And

ܬܠܡܝ̈ܕܘܗܝ	ܕܟܬܝܒ[b]:	ܕܛܢܢܗ[c]	ܕܒܝܬܟ[d]	ܐܟܠܢܝ
disciples-his	that-which-is-written,	)(zeal-The)(	house-thy-of	ne-eaten-hath

18 ܥܢܘ[a]	ܕܝܢ	ܝܗܘܕܝܐ	ܘܐܡܪܝܢ[b]	ܠܗ.	ܡܢܐ[c]	ܐܬ
Answered	therefore	Jews-the,	said-&	him-to,	What	gn

---

[h] suff. ܗܳ (*it*), pleonastic, referring to the following noun ; a prohibition with the preceding *v'lo*, the verb is in the future.

l'vai-theh, the preceding verb is construed with ܠ here efixed to Prov. ver. 10 (e); the suff. ܗܳ is pleonastic, ferring to the following noun in the genitive.

[i] *dov*, subst. masc. sing. with suff. ܝ. 1 pers. sing.; emph. ܐ, Prov. ver. 10 (e).

[k] *te-gur-tho*, subst. fem. sing. emph., root ܬܓܪ *to trade.*

VERSE 17.

[a] *reth-d'char*, pref. conj. ܘ with ܳ remitted from the follow- ܐ, and Ethpeel pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܕܟܪ *to remember.*

[b] *dach-tiv*, pref. relat. ܕ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, l Peal part. pass. sing. masc. from ܟܬܒ *to write.*

dat-no-neh, comp. Psalm ver. 1 (q) and Prov. 4 (h); the f ܗܳ (*his*) is pleonastic, referring to the following genitive.

d'vai-thoch, pref. genit. ܕ to Prov. ver. 10 (e).

ach-lan, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc., ܐܟܠ, with f. ܢܝ, 1 pers. sing., the vowel ܳ is removed from ܐ, and ܰ ܟ is remitted to it on the accession of the suffix.

VERSE 18.

[a] ܥ*'nau*, verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܥܢܐ.

ܡܚܘܐ[e] ܐܢܬ ܠܢ[f] . ܕܗܠܝܢ[g] ܥܒܕ[h] ܐܢܬ . 19 ܥܢܐ[a]

Answered ?thou doest things-these-that ,us thou showest

ܝܫܘܥ ܘܐܡܪ[b] ܠܗܘܢ . ܣܬܘܪܘ[c] ܗܝܟܠܐ[d] ܗܢܐ : ܘܠܬܠܬܐ[e]

three-in-& ,this temple-the ye-Destroy ,them-to said-& ,Jesus

ܝܘܡܝܢ[f] ܐܢܐ ܡܩܝܡ[g] ܐܢܐ[g] ܠܗ[h] . 20 ܐܡܪܝܢ[a] ܠܗ

him-to Say .it)(am raising I days

---

[b] *ve-mar*, pref. conj. ܘ with ˏ remitted from ܐ of ܐܡܪܘ, Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܐܡܪ.

[c] *mo-no*, interrog. pron. of the thing.

[d] *o'-tho*, ver. 11 ([b]).

[e] *m'kha-ve*, Pael part. act. sing. masc., root ܚܘܐ.

[f] *lan*, pref. ܠ with ܢ 1 pers. pl.

[g] *d'ho-lein*, pref. relat. ܕ before ver. 16 ([e]).

[h] ܥ*o-ved*, Peal part. act. sing. masc. from ܥܒܕ.

Verse 19.

[a] ܥ*'no*, see ver. 18 ([a]). [b] *ve-mar*, comp. ver. 18 ([b]).

[c] *s'thur*, Peal imp. pl. masc. from ܣܬܪ.

[d] *haich-lo*, ver. 15 ([f]).

[e] *v'lath-lo-tho*, comp. ver. 1 ([b]).

[f] *yau-min*, pl. abs., see Psalm ver. 3 ([c]).

[g] *m'kim no*, Aphel part. act. sing. masc. (root ܩܘܡ, ܩܡ), and the pers. pron. 1 pers. sing. in place of the subst. verb, properly the present tense for the future, *I will raise.*

[h] *leh*, pref. prep. ܠ (*to*) with which the preceding verb is construed, contrary to our idiom, and suff. ܗ ˏ.

Verse 20.

[a] *om-rin*, Peal part. act. pl. masc. from ܐܡܪ.

ܝܗܘܕܝܐ. ܠܐܪܒܥܝܢ[b] ܘܫܬ[c] ܫܢܝܢ[d] ܐܬܒܢܝ[e] ܗܝܟܠܐ

:emple-the built-was years six-& forty-In ,Jews-the

ܗܢܐ. ܘܐܢܬ ܠܬܠܬܐ ܝܘܡܝܢ ܡܩܝܡ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.

?it)(thou-art raising days three-in thou-& ,this

21 ܗܘ ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܗܘܐ ܥܠ ܗܝܟܠܐ ܕܦܓܪܗ[a].

.body-his-of temple-the concerning was speaking ,however ,He

22 ܟܕ ܩܡ[a] ܕܝܢ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ[b] ܡܝܬܐ[b]. ܐܬܕܟܪܘ[c]

remembered ,dead-the of-house-the from ,therefore ,risen-had-he When

---

[b] *lar-b'ܥin*, pref. ܠ with ܿ remitted from ܐ of ܐܪܒܥܝܢ, num. pl. com.

[c] *v'sheth*, pref. ܘ, and num. fem. referring to the following.

[d] *sh'nin*, subst. fem. with pl. masc. term., sing. ܫܢܐ, emph. ܫܢܬܐ, constr. ܫܢܬ, root ܫܢܐ *to change.*

[e] *eth-b'ni*, verb Ethpeel pret. 3 pers. sing. masc. from ܒܢܐ *to build.*

VERSE 21.

[a] *d'pag-reh*, pref. genit. ܕ, subst. masc. sing., ܦܓܪ, with suff. ܗ.

VERSE 22.

[a] *kom*, Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc., root ܩܘܡ.

[b] *beith mi-the*, for the first word see Prov. ver. 10 ([e]); the second is Peal part. pass. pl. emph. masc. from ܡܝܬ pret. *he died*, ܡܝܬܬ *she died*, verb ܡܝܬ; *house of the dead*, for *sepulchre.*

[c] *eth-d' char*, ver. 17 ([a]).

[d] *e-mar vo*, the preterite followed by the subst. verb expressing the pluperfect tense, compare ver. 3 ([a]).

ܠܬܰܠܡܺܝܕܰܘܗ݈ܝ ܕܗܳܕܶܐ ܐܶܡܰܪ d ܗ݈ܘܳܐ d. ܘܗܰܝܡܶܢܘ e ܠܟܬܳܒܶܐ f

Scriptures-the)(believed-they-&)(,said-had-he this-that ,disciples-his

ܘܠܡܶܠܬܳܐ g ܕܐܶܡܰܪ h ܝܶܫܘܽܥ ܀ 23 ܟܰܕ ܐܺܝܬܰܘܗ݈ܝ a ܗ݈ܘܳܐ a

)( )(was When .Jesus spoken-had-which word the-)(-&

ܝܶܫܘܽܥ ܒܐܽܘܪܺܫܠܶܡ ܒܦܶܨܚܳܐ b ܒܥܰܐܕܳܐ c: ܣܰܓܺܝܐܶܐ d ܗܰܝܡܶܢܘ e

believed many ,feast-the-in passover-the-at Jerusalem-in Jesus

ܒܶܗ. ܕܰܚܙܰܘ f ܐܳܬܘܳܬܳܐ g ܕܥܳܒܶܕ. 24 ܗܽܘ a ܕܶܝܢ ܝܶܫܘܽܥ

,Jesus ,however ,Himself .did-he-which miracles-the saw-they-when ,him-in

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[e] *v-hai-men*, ver. 11 (*g*).

[f] *lach-to-ve*, pref. ܠ with ܰ before a vowelless letter, and subst. masc. pl. emph. from ܟܬܳܒ, root ܟܬܳܒ *to write*. The preceding verb is here construed with ܠ (*to*), but in ver. 11 (*g*) with ܒ.

[g] *val-mel-tho*, prefixes ܘܠ formed into one syllable by ܰ, and subst. fem. sing. emph., see Job ver. 23 (*f*).

[h] *de-mar*, pref. relat. ܕ with ܶ remitted from ܐ, and Peal pret. 3 pers. sing. masc., here used for the pluperfect.

VERSE 23.

[a] *i-thaui vo*, the subst. verb joined to ܐܺܝܬ (ver. 6 [a]) with the suff. (agreeing in gender and number with the former) forms the imperfect tense.

[b] *b'phets-kho*, pref. ܒ to ver. 13 ([b]).

[c] *b'ܥad-ܥi-do*, pref. ܒ, and subst. masc. sing. emph. root ܥܰܐܕ, according to the Arabic, *to feast*.

[d] *sa-gi-ye*, Psalm ver. 6 (*g*). [e] *hai-men*, ver. 11 (*g*).

[f] *dakh-zau*, pref. ܕ, here as a conj. *when*, and verb Peal pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܚܙܳܐ, here for the pluperfect.

[g] *oth-vo-tho*, ver. 11 ([b]).

ܠܐ ܡܗܝܡܢ[b] ܗܘܐ[b] ܠܗܘܢ. ܢܦܫܗ[c]. ܡܛܠ ܕܗܘ

he-that because ,person-his them-to)(trusted not

ܝܕܥ[d] ܗܘܐ[d] ܠܟܠܢܫ[e]. 25 ܘܠܐ ܣܢܝܩ[a] ܗܘܐ[a]

)(needful-was not-& ,man-every)( )(knew

ܕܐܢܫ[b] ܢܣܗܕ[c] ܠܗ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܪܢܫ[d]. ܗܘ[e] ܓܝܪ

indeed himself ;man-of-son any concerning him-to testify-should man-that

ܝܕܥ[f] ܗܘܐ[f] ܡܢܐ ܐܝܬ[g] ܒܒܪܢܫܐ[h] ❖

.man-in is what)(knew

VERSE 24.

[a] *hu*, ver. 2 ([b]).

[b] *m'hai-men vo*, Aphel part. act. sing. masc. from ܐܡܢ, see ver. 11 ([g]), with the subst. verb for the imperfect, *trusted.*

[c] *naph-sheh*, Prov. ver. 9 ([k]).

[d] *yo-daع vo*, ver. 9 ([g]).

[e] *l'cul-nosh*, pref. ܠ (*to*) with which the preceding verb is construed, to ver. 10 ([b]).

VERSE 25.

[a] *s'nik vo*, Peal part. pass. sing. masc. from ܣܢܩ, followed by the subst. verb forming the imperfect tense, compare ver. 24 ([b]).

[b] *d'nosh*, pref. relat. ܕ, to ver. 10 ([b]).

[c] *nes-had*, Peal fut. 3 pers. sing. masc., with ܶ in the second syllable, because it is from middle E, ܣܗܕ; the subjunctive is expressed by the future.

[d] *bar-nosh*, comp. ver. 10 ([b]). [e] *hu*, ver. 2 ([b]).

[f] *yo-daع vo*, ver. 9 ([g]). [g] *ith*, ver. 6 ([a]).

[h] *b'var-no-sho*, emph., ver. 10 ([b]).

CRUSADE OF KING RICHARD I. OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE CHRONICLES OF BAR HEBRAEUS.

I.

ܘܩܕܝܡ ܢܦܩ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ ܘܢܣܒܗ[a] ܠܩܘܦܪܘܣ
ܡܢ ܝܘܢ̈ܝܐ. ܘܐܬܐ[b] ܫܪܐ[b] ܥܠ ܥܟܘ: ܘܐܬܚܝܠܘ[c] ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ
ܣܓܝ[d] ܒܡܐܬܝܬܗ[e]. ܠܗܘܢ[f] ܕܝܢ ܐܝܟ[g] ܗܘܐ[g] ܒܨܗܝܢ
ܐܡܛܪܐ[h] ܡܢ ܫܡ̈ܝܐ[i]. ܘܩܪܒܘ ܐܟܚܕܐ ܠܬܠ̈ܠܐ[k] ܠܒܪ[k]:
ܕܡܬܒܢܝܢ[l] ܐܦܠܚ[m] ܘܐܘܩܠܚ[n] ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܐܦܝܢܐ[o]:
ܘܐܦ ܡܩܘܪܢܐ ܡܫܬܪܐ[p] ܠܝ. ܘܩܡ ܬܠ̈ܠܐ ܠܒܪ

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[a] R. ܢܣܒ, suff. pleon.

[b] The conj. ܘ omitted between these two verbs, an asyndeton common in the Syriac.

[c] Pa. ܚܝܠ to strengthen, R. ܚܘܠ.

[d] Psalm ver. 6 (g)

[e] R. ܐܬܐ to come.

[f] With suff. ܠܗ.

[g] John ver. 23 (a).

TRANSLATION,

WITH

AN ANALYSIS

OF THE WORDS AND FORMS NOT OCCURRING IN THE PRECEDING PAGES.

I.

Then went out the king of England and took Cyprus from the Greeks. He went also and encamped against Acco; and the Franks were greatly strengthened at his arrival. But within [the city] there were twenty Arabian Emirs. These sent and said to Saladin: "We have already been brought low and weakened by constant war, and tormented also by disease." Then

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[h] Sing. emph. ܐܡܝܪܐ, r. ܐܡܪ *to say, to command.*

[i] Sing. ܛܝܝܐ.

[k] Saladin.

[l] From ܥܡ and ܡ and ܕ, Psalm ver. 1 (*q*).

[m] Aph., Peal *to be low.*

[n] Aph. of ܚܠܫ obs.

[o] R. ܐܠܨ *to be firm.*

[p] Pael part., Pe. obs.

[q] R. ܦܢܐ *to turn*, intrans.

[r] Aph. of ܥܠ *to enter.*

ܘܢܦܩ ܡܢ ܚܝܠܬܐ[q] ܕܡܕܢܚܐ : ܘܐܙܠܘ[r] ܡܚܠܦܝܢܗܘܢ[s] ܐܬܪܐ. ܘܡܛܠ ܕܗܠܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܦܝܣܝܢ[t] ܗܘܘ ܒܡܪܕܐ ܕܟܠܐ ܦܘܪܐ : ܬܡܢ ܐܫܬܠܛܘ[u] ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ : ܘܐܣܩܘ ܦܚܐ ܦܠܫܛܝܢܝܐ ܟܠܐ ܚܕ ܒܦܘܪܢܣܐ. ܘܦܩܕ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ ܐܡܝܪܐ ܠܗܘܢ ܓ̈ܠܐܣ ܠܐܪܡ ܘܐܡܪ : ܕܠܐ ܡܫܪܝܐ[v] ܠܝ ܢܬܒ[w] ܐܢܐ ܘܐܢܬ ܚܕܐ ܕܘܟܬܐ ܘܢܕܒܪ ܕܘܒܪܐ[x] ܕܡܘܬܪ̈ܐ[z] ܠܬܪ̈ܝܗܘܢ ܦܠܓܐ[α]. ܓ̈ܠܐܣ ܠܐܪܡ ܕܝܢ ܗܦܟ[β] : ܕܠܦܘܪܣܡܐ[γ] ܕܒܪܐ ܕܫܝܢܐ[δ] ܐܝܟ[ε] ܕܢܫܬܪܪ[ζ] : ܘܡܢ ܡܘܬܒܐ ܕܟܠܗ[η] ܬܢܝܢܐ[θ] : ܡܛܠ ܕܟܠܗ ܚܝܠܬܐ[ι] ܘܦܪܫܬܐ[κ] ܠܐ ܗܘܐ ܡܪܕܐ.

II.

ܘܟܠܗܘܢ[a] ܚܠܘܢܬܐ[a] ܐܬܟܪܗ[b] ܗܘ[c] ܕܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ[c] ܒܬܪܗܘܢܐ[d] ܦܩܥܐ[e] : ܘܐܬܬܘܚܝ[f] ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܡܢ ܡܪܕܐ

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[s] R. ܚܠܦ to change, exchange.

[t] Aph. part. pass. lit. *persuaded*, *certain*, R. ܦܝܣ.

[u] Ethpa. of ܫܠܛ *to have power*, *dominion*.

[v] Pa. part. of ܫܪܐ, impers. [w] Fut. of ܝܬܒ *to sit.*

[x] R. ܕܒܪ *to rule, administer.* [z] R. ܝܬܪ *to abound.*

[α] R. ܦܠܓ. [β] R. ܗܦܟ *to turn round.*

[γ] John ver. 10 (^{c}). [δ] R. ܫܝܢ, Heb. שָׁאַן.

Saladin commanded, and they went out from the sea side; and he brought in others in their stead. But because these were not expert in the war upon walls, the Franks were the more victorious, and erected seven war engines upon one tower. But the king of England sent an ambassador to Saladin, and said: "There will be no damage if I and thou meet together in one place, and make an arrangement which may be advantageous to both parties." But Saladin answered: "It is proper that an arrangement of peace be established first, and then a meeting together; because after familiarity and feasting, war is unbecoming."

II.

In those days the Englishman was afflicted with a sore sickness; and the Franks desisted from the war

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[ε] Part., impers.

[ζ] R. ܫܪܰܪ *to be confirmed.*

[η] *with.*

[θ] *one another.*

[ι] R. ܒܢܳܐ.

[κ] ܝܬܶܒ *to dwell, sit.*

II.

[a] Comp. John ver. 2 ([b]).

[b] R. ܟܢܰܫ.

[c] Lit. *he of England*, i.e. king Richard.

ܡܢ ܟܘܪܗܢܗ. ܘܟܕ ܐܬܚܠܡ. ܬܘܒ ܫܕܪ ܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ
ܠܘܬ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܘܐܡܪ: ܠܐ ܬܕܚܠ ܕܦܣܩܬ
ܡܠܠܬ ܥܡܟ. ܡܛܠ ܕܟܘܪܗܢܐ ܟܒܝܢܝ. ܘܗܫܐ
ܐܬܚܠܡܬ: ܘܫܕܪܬ ܠܘܬܟ ܕܐܢ ܡܦܣܣ[g] ܐܝܬ. ܐܫܕܪ
ܠܟ ܕܩܢܐ: ܡܛܠ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܠܡܠܟܐ ܕܢܣܩܘܢ
ܕܩܢܐ ܘܐܢܓܠܛܪܝܐ ܘܡܠܟܐ ܚܒܝܒܐ[h] ܡܢ ܬܪܝܐ: ܘܐܦ
ܩܪܛܐ ܡܫܬܡܫܐ ܫܘܠܛܢܗܘܢ. ܘܗܢܐ ܐܢܫ ܡܠܦܝܢ[hh]
ܠܗ ܢܦܩܘܬܐ ܕܐܚܘܬܝ ܡܠܟܐ ܦܪܝܫܐ. ܘܨܠܐܚ
ܐܠܕܝܢ ܦܢܝ ܕܦܫܢ. ܐܢ ܡܚܠܦܝܢ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܡܢܢ
ܬܚܠܘܦܐ[i] ܕܕܩܢܝܟܘܢ: ܡܚܠܦܝܢܢ[k] ܡܢܟܘܢ ܕܩܢܐ.
ܘܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ ܐܡܪ: ܕܩܘܪܒܢܐ ܘܢܚܝܪܐ ܘܦܪܝܫܬܐ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ[l]
ܐܝܬ ܠܗܘܢ ܘܐܦܣܠܢ[m]: ܘܚܒܝܢ[n] ܕܬܬܠܘܢ[o] ܠܟ
ܬܢܚܘܬܐ ܘܪܘܚܐ ܕܢܬܦܫܐ[p] ܐܝܟ ܕܢܬܬܟܠ:
ܘܡܬܢܝܢ ܠܟܘܢ. ܘܡܟܝܠ ܫܕܪ ܐܦܢܝ ܕܨܠܐܚ
ܐܠܕܝܢ ܟܕ[q] ܡܦܝܣ[q] ܐܡܪ ܠܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ: ܕܡܠܟܐ ܐܝܟܢܐ

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[d] see ([b]).

[e] Adj. fem. fr. ܦܫܐ.

[f] R. ܬܗܐ *to delay.*

[g] Aph. part of ܦܣܣ.

[h] ܚܒ *to love.*

[hh] Pa. part. from ܐܠܦ *to learn.*

[i] R. ܚܠܦ *to change, exchange.*

[k] For ܡܚܠܦܝܢ ܚܢܢ, part. and pron.

on account of this sickness. When he was recovered he again sent an ambassador to Saladin, and said: "Do not blame [me] because that I have broken off my negotiation with thee; for disease has hindered me. Now that I am recovered, I send to thee, that if thou permit, I will send thee presents; because it is unseemly to kings to refuse one another presents, and embassies, and expressions of friendship, although war be carried on between them. Thus, indeed, the customs of our fathers, the ancient kings, teach us." Saladin replied: "Well; if ye accept from us a compensation for your presents, we will accept presents from you." The ambassador said: "We have falcons, and eagles, and [other] tamed birds, but they are infirm [lean]; we request, therefore, that you give us partridges and young pigeons, that we feed them, and they recover strength; then we will bring [them] to you." But Malec Adel, Saladin's brother, had jestingly told the ambassador that, the king of England, since he had

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[l] Pa. part. pass. pl. fem. emph. from ܐܠܦ *to become accustomed.*

[m] Aph. pret. pl. fem. denom. from ܡܚܝܠ *infirm*, compound of ܚܝܠ *to be strong*, and ܡܐ (ܡܢ) privat.

[n] For ܡܚܝܢ ܚܢܢ part. and pron.

[o] R. ܢܛܠ. [p] R. ܬܪܣ Pa.

ܡܛܠܐ ܕܡܢ ܒܘܪܘܬܐ ܦܘܡ ܟܠܐ ܐܘܪ̈ܚܐ ܗܦܝܟ:
ܘܡܟܘܪܐ ܡܟܠܠܐ. ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܠܟܠܒܗ ܠܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ
ܠܚܘܠܐ ܡܠܟܬܐ: ܘܦܪܙ ܟܡܘܗ ܗܘܬܐ ܕܬܪܗܘܒܬܐ
ܘܐܘܪܚܐ ܡܫܝܢܐ. ܘܟܬܪ ܗܘܐ ܠܟܠܬܐ ܐܣܝܪܐ ܠܘܬ
ܐܬܘ ܡܢ ܗܪܝܢܐ ܠܟܘܬ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ. ܘܬܘܒܘ
ܐܚ̈ܝܢܐ[r] ܘܬܠܝܢܐ: ܘܫܘܒܘ ܘܐܙܠܘ. ܘܡܬܐܡܪܐ.
ܕܟܠܗ ܗܘܐ ܢܫܐ[s] ܕܡܠܟܬܐ ܐܢܓܠܛܪ ܟܬܦܪܬܐ
ܕܐܣܝܪܐ ܘܐܝܬܐ ܟܬܪ ܘܐܝܬܐ ܒܬܘܢܝܐ[t] ܗܠܝܢ
ܫܦܝܩܐ[u]: ܐܠܐ ܟܠܗܘܢ ܕܫܬܘܕܥ[v] ܫܡܠܝܐܝܬ[w] ܫܡܠܗ
ܕܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܘܡܠܟܬܐ ܕܟܠܗ.

III.

ܘܟܕ ܚܙܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܟܠܐ ܗܘ̈ܝܢܐ[a]: ܦܪܙ[b] ܠܟܘܬ ܨܠܐܚ
ܐܠܕܝܢ ܘܐܡܪ: ܐܢ ܠܐ ܡܕܪܝ ܠܝ ܡܘܬܪܢܐ[c] ܗܘܐ
ܡܫܠܡܢܐ[d] ܠܡܕܝܢܬܐ. ܘܡܛܠܐ ܕܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ
ܗܦܟ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܕܫܟܚܗ[e] ܗܘܐ[e] ܠܟܪ̈ܣܛܝܢܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ

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[q] Lit. *when jesting, joking.* [r] sing. ܐܚܐ.

[s] *sign* (Heb. נֵס), *mark, design.*

[t] R. ܬܢܐ *to repeat, to narrate.*

[u] R. ܣܦܩ *to pour, empty out.* [v] Ethpa. of ܝܕܥ *to know.*

[w] Adv. r. ܫܡܠ Pa. *to complete, finish, to confirm.*

ecovered from sickness, wanted pigeons, and made se of the falcons as an excuse. Saladin then clothed he ambassador in kingly garments, and sent with him a great number of partridges, and young pigeons, and doves. After this, three ambassadors came again from the Franks to Saladin, and asked for apples and snow: they obtained it, and went away. It is reported, that the king of England had no further design in sending ambassadors, time after time, with these trifling stories, than that he might accurately be acquainted with the strength of Saladin and the kings [who were] with him.

III.

As the battle grew fierce upon the besieged, they sent to Saladin, and said: "If assistance do not arrive for us, behold, we will surrender the city." But because that Saladin—besides this, that he might keep the Franks engaged in battle with himself—was not

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III.

[a] Lit. *those within*, sc. the city; sing. ܓܘܝܐ, compare I. ([f]).

[b] For the pl. ܩܪܘ, which is not unusual.

[c] R. ܥܕܪ *to help*.

[d] Aph. part. and the pers. pron. affixed, compare II. ([k]).

ܕܢܟܦܘ ܡܕܡ ܐܚܪܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܨܝܐ[f] ܗܘܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ:
ܠܬܪܬܝܢ ܦܠܓܘܢ[g] ܐܬܦܠܓܘ ܦܪܢܓܝܐ: ܘܚܕܐ[h] ܡܢܗ
ܦܢܝܐ[i] ܡܟܪܟܐ: ܘܐܚܪܬܐ[k] ܥܠ ܝܡܐ. ܘܝܘ̈ܡܐ ܟܕ
ܣܓܘ ܘܡܟܬܪܘ ܗܦܟܝܢ: ܠܦܘܗ ܡܠܟܐ ܠܚܣܝܢܗܘܢ.
ܕܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܐܡܪܘ: ܕܠܐ ܡܗܝܡܢܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܒܬܪ ܕܢܗܒ
ܠܢ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܠܟܠܗܘܢ ܐܣܝܪܐ ܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܕܠܘܬܗ:
ܘܢܗܦܘܟ ܠܢ ܨܠܝܒܢ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܕܢܣܒ ܡܢܢ. ܘܟܕ
ܫܪܘ ܠܘܬ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ: ܐܡܪ ܕܬܠܬܐ ܐܠܦܝܢ ܐܣܝܪܐ
ܒܠܚܘܕ ܝܗܒ ܐܢܐ ܚܠܦ ܫܒܝܐ ܕܒܟܒܗ: ܘܐܢ
ܡܫܟܚܝܢ ܠܟ ܒܟܠܗ: ܝܗܒ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ
ܚܠܦ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ. ܘܐܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܒܝܢܬܢ ܐܠܐ ܡܚܝܢ[l]:
ܐܝܟܢܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܢܣܒܬ ܒܐܦܝܬ[m] ܠܥܟܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ.
ܘܟܕ ܡܫܬܥܘܗ[n] ܠܗܕܐ ܦܪܢܓܝܐ: ܠܐ ܨܒܘ ܐܬܛܝܒܘ:
ܐܠܐ ܒܫܒܥܬܐ ܐܫܬܠܛܘ ܥܠ ܗܕܐ ܘܢܣܒܘ ܠܡܕܝܢܬܐ.
ܘܒܬܪ ܕܐܦܩܘ ܕܡܟܐ ܩܛܝܠܐ ܒܝܫܘ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܫܡܥܘ[o]
ܟܣܦܐ ܕܝܫܬܐ.

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[e] The fut. with the subst. verb freq. represents the subjunctive.

[f] Adj. *able*, *potens*.

[g] Sing. ܦܠܓܘܬܐ.

[h] Fem. gen., compare (*g*).

Sing. ܒܪܝܐ, *one outside*, from ܒܪ *an open field.*

able to effect anything more: the Franks divided themselves into two separate bodies; the one fighting with those [that were] outside, and the other with those [that were] inside. When those inside [the city] saw that they were already captured, they requested a promise for [the saving of] their lives. The Franks said: "We will not give [it], except Saladin give us all the Frank prisoners which he has, and restore to us all the cities which he has taken from us." And when they had sent to Saladin, he said: "Three thousand prisoners only I will give in exchange for the Arabs which are in Acco; and if they leave me Acco, I will give them city for city; otherwise, let them take with the sword, if they can, as I take in like manner, the rest of the cities." When the Franks heard this, they could no longer restrain themselves, but ascended the walls with ladders, and descended into the city; and after they had shed much blood, they collected those that remained in the city into one corner.

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[k] Adj. fem. see Prov. ver. 2 ([e]).

[l] See ([f]).

[m] *In like manner.*

[n] Suff. ܗ̇ pleonastic, referring to the following pron. fem.

[o] From ܦܘܼܫ, ܦܳܫ.

IV.

ܘܐܡܪܘ ܗܢܘܢ ܛܝܝ̈ܐ ܠܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ: ܕܠܐ ܬܫܬܠܛܘܢ ܥܠ
ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܩܘܕܫ ܠܚܘܕ ܓ̈ܠܐܣ ܐܠܝܢ ܕܢܚܙܘܢ ܥܠ
ܥܡܘܪܐ ܘܬܐܓܪ̈ܐ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܒܟܠܐ ܕܥܒܪܝܢ[a] ܐܢܬܘܢ.
ܘܫܡܥܘ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܠܐܪܡܠܘܣ: ܢܩܦܝܢ ܥܡ ܡܠܟܐ
ܠܡܠܟܐ ܚܕܐ ܐܘ ܢܗܘܐ ܥܠ ܓ̈ܠܐܣ ܐܠܝܢ ܩܐܡܝܢ[b]
ܠܟܦܢܐ ܕܒܢܝܐ ܕܗܘܐ ܘܡܠܐ ܐܚܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܗܢܘܢ
ܕܥܒܕܝܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܒܡܟܘܬܗܘܢ[c] ܘܬܫܒܚܬܐ ܘܒܘܣܡܐ
ܘܫܠܛܢ: ܘܟܠܦܐ ܘܡܫܬܥܒܕܐ ܐܚܝܢܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܚܫܚ[d]
ܥܠ ܡܫܘܚܬܗܘܢ: ܣܓܝ ܡܬܚܪܝܢ[dd] ܠܟܘܢ. ܘܟܕ
ܫܡܥܘ ܛܝܝ̈ܐ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܠܚܘܕ ܓ̈ܠܐܣ ܐܠܝܢ ܘܐܬܕܟܪܘܢ[e]
ܠܡܪܟܐ: ܟܢܫܘ ܘܐܬܟܢܫܘܢ[f] ܘܐܬܡܠܟܘ ܒܗܘܢ.
ܘܫܠܚܘ ܚܣܝ ܫܠܡܐ ܐܡܪܘ: ܕܢܗܘܐ ܛܝܝ̈ܐ ܐܚܝ̈ܢ
ܐܢܘܢ: ܘܐܬܪ̈ܘܬܐ ܡܬܚܝܢܝܢ[g] ܡܢܗܘܢ: ܘܟܠܗ ܓ̈ܠܐܣ
ܐܠܝܢ ܕܢܬܠܘܢ:[h] ܘܡܚܣܢܘ ܩܪܒ ܠܐܪܥܬܐ ܘܟܢܫ

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[a] Peal part. act. pl. of ܥܒܪ. [b] Prov. ver. 3 ([h]).

[c] Sing. ܡܟܘܬ, emph. ܡܟܘܬܐ irr. [d] Peal part. pass. of ܚܫܚ.

[dd] Pa. part. of ܚܪܪ with the pers. pron.

IV.

Those Arabs said to the Franks: "Do not slay us before we send to Saladin, that he ransom us with gold and Frank prisoners, according as you have desired." The Franks consented [saying]: "If within fourteen days from this time, namely, at the new moon, Saladin give us two hundred thousand golden denars, and a hundred prisoners of those whom we shall describe by their names, earls and counts and others, and a thousand and five hundred prisoners whose names are not known to us, we will release you." When the Arabs of Acco had sent to Saladin, and had made known to him the event, he assembled his nobles and took counsel with them. And they all with one consent said: "These Arabs are our brethren; how shall we desert them?" Saladin then promised that he would give [it]. And he at once sent to the [different] places and assembled the Frank prisoners. And as regards the gold, he pro-

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[e] Aph. of ܝܕܰܥ *to know.*

[f] Sing. ܪܘܪܒܳܢܳܐ for ܪܰܒܪܒܳܢܳܐ, r. ܪܒܰܒ, ܪܒܰ *to be great.*

[g] Aph. pt. fr. ܗܘܡܳܐ obs.

[h] For ܢܥܠ fut. of ܥܰܠ.

ܠܐܣܝܪ̈ܐ ܕܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ. ܘܡܛܠ ܕܗܘܐ ܐܡܪ: ܕܟܠ
ܥܣܪܐ ܢܦܩܝܢ ܬܘܠܬܐ ܢܬܠ[h]. ܘܟܕ ܐܫܬܡܠܝܘ[i]
ܥܣܪܐ ܢܦܩܝܢ ܦܪܕ ܠܘܬ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ:
ܕܐܦܩܘ[k] ܡܛܠ ܠܟܠܗܘܢ ܫܒ̈ܝܐ ܕܠܘܬܟܘܢ: ܕܢܬܠ
ܠܟܘܢ ܬܘܠܬܐ ܕܕܗܒܐ ܘܗܘܡܝܪ̈ܐ[l] ܟܠ ܬܪܝܢ ܬܘܠܬܐ
ܐܣܝܪ̈ܐ: ܐܘ ܬܬܠܘܢ[m] ܠܝ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܗܡܝܪ̈ܐ ܟܠ ܬܘܠܬܐ
ܕܕܗܒܐ ܕܢܦܩܝܢ ܐܢܬܘܢ. ܘܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܐܡܪܘ: ܕܡܠܟܗܘܢ
ܥܠܘܗܝ ܫܩܠܐ[n] ܠܟܘܢ: ܘܗܝܡܢܬܘܢ[o] ܕܢܗܘܘܢ
ܕܘܬ ܗܡܝܪ̈ܐ. ܘܐܬܦܝܣ[p] ܠܗܘܢ ܕܢܠܐܣ ܠܟܪܝܣ ܘܠܐ
ܦܨܠ ܡܢܗܘܢ. ܗܝܕܝܢ ܐܬܡܠܟܘ[q] ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ. ܘܐܡܪܘ
ܚܢܩ̈ܠܐ ܠܟܠܗܘܢ ܫܒ̈ܝܐ: ܘܐܦܩܘ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܠܟܪ[r] ܡܢ
ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܟܠ ܬܬܐ: ܘܚܦܩܘ[s] ܚܒܪ̈ܝܗܘܢ ܩܛܠܘ ܗܡܝܪ̈ܐ:
ܘܚܢܩ̈ܠܐ ܚܬ̈ܢܐ ܘܡܠܐܟ ܣܦܪܐ: ܕܡܬܩܪܝܢ ܒܬܪܗ:
ܐܝܟ ܗܕܐ: ܘܫܡܠܝܘ ܩܛܝܠܐ ܟܠܗ[t] ܚܝܠܗ[t] ܠܟܠܗܘܢ:
ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܦܩܕ ܘܫܪܐ. ܘܫܠܡܘ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ[u]
ܕܡܠ̈ܟܐ ܕܐܬܦܠܓܘ ܟܠ ܗܕܐ ܟܕܘ: ܘܟܠܗ ܡܢܗ

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[i] Lit. *fulfilled*, Eshtaph. of ܡܠܐ.

[k] Imper. and pref. ܕ.

[l] Gr. ὅμηρον.

[m] R. ܢܬܠ.

[n] Peal part. act. fem.

[o] R. ܐܡܢ.

[p] R. ܦܝܣ.

mised that every tenth day he would give a third part. When ten days had fully passed, he sent to the Franks, and said to them: "Let go now all the Arabs who are with you, and we will give you the third part of the gold, and hostages for the two other third parts; or give ye us hostages for the third part of the gold which ye receive." The Franks therefore answered: "Our word alone is sufficient for you, and our assurance which we give you, instead of hostages." Then the heart of Saladin became hardened, and he did not consent to them. The Franks then became angry; and they bound all the Arabs with cords, and led them outside the city unto a hill; then they piled up much wood round about them, and old ropes and asses' harness, which are called *betati*, like a wall. When they had drawn [their] swords, they rushed in and killed them all, while the posts of the Arabs stood and saw [it]. And the number of the Arabs who were killed upon the walls of Acco, both within and without upon the hill, amounted to a hundred thousand and eight hundred

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[q] R. ܢܦܠ. [r] See III. (i).

[s] R. ܟܦܬ.

[t] Asyndeton, ܘ omitted between the two verbs.

[u] R. ܡܢܐ *to count.* [v] R. ܥܗܕ *to record.*

ܘܐܚܕ ܡܢܗܘ ܟܠ ܐܠܐ: ܦܠܐ ܠܟ̈ܐܦܐ ܘܠܡܫܟܢܬܐ
ܢܩܡ. ܗܘܐ ܗܠܝܢ ܒܪܫܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܛܝ̈ܝܐ:
ܡܛܬ ܠܥܟܐ ܕܛܝ̈ܝܐ: ܕܗܘ ܡܛܬ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܕܩܘܢܝܐ
ܟܐܒ ܪܘܚܐ. ܘܠܒܗܘܢ[v] ܫܩܝܠܐ[w] ܗܘܐ ܚܝܠܐ
ܦܬܝܢ[x]: ܡܛܠ ܕܫܪܝ ܠܡܣܒܒ ܒܗܬ ܛܝ̈ܝܐ:
ܘܕܘܒܩܐ[y] ܒܬܗ ܟܠ ܐܘܠܨܢܐ[z] ܕܣܒܠܘ ܛܝ̈ܝܐ
ܒܗܕܐ ܐܟܝܬܐ ܡܢ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ.

V.

ܘܟܕ ܫܡܥܘ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܠܟܠܗ: ܫܡܥܘ ܒܗ ܫܢܝܐ
ܕܫܡܫ ܠܢܛܘܪܬܗ[a] ܘܐܕܪ̈ܝܟܠܐ ܕܡܫܠܠܝܢ[aa] ܡܕ̈ܝܢܗ:
ܘܗܢܘܢ ܐܫܠܡܘ ܠܫܠܡܐ[b] ܐܪܣܘܦ. ܘܪ̈ܓܠܝܢ ܠܟܪܝܠܐ
ܗܒܘܬ[bb] ܐܣܠܐ[c] ܢܫܡܥܘܢ: ܘܡܬܓܪ̈ܝܢ[d] ܗܘܘ
ܒܢ̈ܝܐ ܕܟܠܡܫܚܐ ܟܕ ܕܝܢ[e] ܟܐܘܪܚܐ. ܘܡܢ ܢܘܡܐ
ܟܕ ܡܫܘܐ[f] ܛܝ̈ܝܐ ܟܠ ܒܪܬܐ[g] ܕܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ: ܐܬܦܫܬ

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[w] R. ܫܩܠ *to take.*

[x] Pa. of ܦܬܐ *to be wide.*

[y] R. ܕܒܩ *to cleave, adhere.*

[z] R. ܐܠܨ *to press, oppress.*

V.

[a] Lit. *for the keeping thereof*, subst. with prep. and suff. (ܗ), r. ܢܛܪ.

souls. These things happened in the seventh month of the Arabs, the year 587 of the Arabs, which is the year 1502 of the Greeks, in the month Ab. We have somewhat enlarged upon the record of this expugnation, because it is very famous among the Arabs, who have written volumes on the miseries which the Arabs endured at that time from the Franks.

V.

WHEN the Franks had taken Acco, they left therein an army that was sufficient to keep it, and builders that might repair its walls; but they themselves removed towards Arsoph. But Saladin removed likewise with them: and they assaulted one another daily as they marched in the way. One day, as the Arabs rushed upon the baggage of the Franks, the king of

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[aa] Shap. of ܫܠܡ *to be entire.* [b] John ver. 10 ([c])

[bb] Compound of ܗܳܐ, ܟܝ and ܗܽܘ, *also*, *likewise.*

[c] Pe. *to take*, *to lift up*, *to move;* Aph. causat. hence, *to break up*, as an army.

[d] R. ܓܪܳܐ in Pa. *to incite.* [e] Part. pl. r. ܕܪܳܐ.

[f] R. ܡܚܳܐ *to strike.* [g] R. ܝܩܰܪ *to be heavy.*

ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܢܓܠܬܪܐ: ܘܢܦܩ ܥܠ ܛܝܝ̈ܐ ܒܚܘܣܢܐ[h]
ܚܣܝܢܐ. ܘܐܬܒܕܪܘ[i] ܛܝܝ̈ܐ ܘܥܪܩܘ ܩܕܡ ܐܦܘܗܝ[k]:
ܘܠܐ ܩܡܘ[l] ܨܝܕ[m] ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܡܬܟܬܫܝܢ ܓܒ̈ܪܐ
ܠܚܘܕ ܡܢ ܓܒ̈ܝܐ[n] ܕܛܝܝ̈ܐ: ܘܩܪ̈ܝ[o] ܒܩܪ̈ܢܬܐ
ܘܛܥ̈ܝܢܝ[p] ܐܬܘܬܐ[q]. ܘܐܠܘܠܐ[r] ܕܝܠܗ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܐ ܡܢ
ܗܘ ܕܠܡܐ[s] ܒܦܚܐ[t] ܢܦܠ[tt] ܘܐܬܬܦܝܣ[u]: ܘܐܠܐ ܒܗ
ܒܫܥܬܐ ܐܚܕܘ[v] ܗܘܘ[v] ܠܗ ܠܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ: ܘܢܦܠܬ[v]
ܗܘܬ[v] ܦܣܩܬܐ[w] ܕܛܝܝ̈ܐ. ܘܗܘܘ[x] ܒܥܘܩܬܐ[x] ܡܪ̈:
ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܐܬܕܚܠ ܘܐܢܫܝ ܦܪ̈ܫܐ ܕܝܠܗܘܢ[y]
ܫܡܫܘܗܝ[z] ܚܣܝܢܐ ܕܦܓܪܐܣ ܡܢ ܡܪܘܢܐ[a]
ܘܐܚܪܒܘܢܗܝ. ܘܡܢ ܐܠܗ ܘܐܝܕܗ ܥܠܠ: ܘܡܚܘܗ
ܠܗܘܢ ܦܠܓܗܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܝ̈ܐ ܕܡܬܟܬܫ[β] ܕܢܚܘܦ[γ] ܐܢܘܢ:

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[h] R. ܚܣܢ *to be strong.*

[i] Pa. ܒܕܪ *to disperse.*

[k] Abs. ܐܦ̈ܐ, r. ܐܢܦ.

[l] R. ܩܘܡ.

[m] Prep. i.q. Heb. צַד *side.*

[n] Sing. ܓܒܐ, ܓܒܝܐ, R. ܓܒܐ *to choose.*

[o] Pl. const. of ܩܪܐ, Pe. part. from ܩܪܐ *to call, to cry;* wit
ܒܩܪܢܐ, *to blow the trumpet.*

[p] Pe. part. pass. pl. c. from ܛܥܢ *to bear, carry, to be burdenea*

[q] John ver. 11 (^{b}).

[r] Comp. of ܐܠܘ *if*, and ܠܐ *not*

[s] From ܡܐ *what*, and pref. ܕܠ.

[t] R. ܦܚܚ *to lay snares.*

England became exasperated, and issued forth upon them with great force. The Arabs were dispersed; and many of them fled, and there remained not at the side of Saladin save seventeen men alone of the choice men of the Arabs, and those that blew the trumpets, and the standard-bearers. But had it not been that the Franks feared this: peradventure there be snares—and therefore withdrew: surely, on that day they might have captured Saladin himself, and the pillar of the Arabs would have fallen. In those days, Saladin sent builders and horsemen that they might go and despoil the citadel of Bagras of [its] provisions, and destroy it. After they had gone and had somewhat wasted it, they heard that Leon, the

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[tt] Apoc. for ܢܗܘܘܐ.

[u] Prop. *contracted themselves*, from ܩܦܰܣ *to contract.*

[v] John ver. 3 ([a]).

[w] R. ܩܘܠ.

[x] Comp. Heb. בְּיָמִים הָהֵם; here transposed, and the prep. used twice.

[y] Read, *denizun;* Lomad in this verb has the line as often as it ought to have a vowel, which latter is then remitted to Zain. *Note.* The future is especially used to express the potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense.

[z] Lit. *to make empty*, both in Pe. and Pa.

ܘܩܒܠܘ ܘܪܡܘ. ܘܫܒܚܘ ܐܠܗܘܬܐ ܩܕܘܡܝܗܘܢ:
ܘܐܬܘ ܠܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܘܐܦܫܘ[δ] ܒܗ ܬܢܚܫ: ܠܟܢ̈ܫܐ
ܡܟܦܬܐ ܬ̈ܩܢܐ: ܘܐܘܒܠܘ[ε] ܐܝܟ ܠܐܢܫ. ܘܗܘܐ
ܠܗܘܢ ܒܦܘܐܐ[ζ] ܪܒܐ: ܡܛܠ ܕܝܕܥ ܗܘܐ ܟܒܝܐ
ܘܡܣܝܚ ܠܟܠ. ܘܥܒܕ ܡܩܦܬܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܐܘ ܘܐܬܝܠܐ
ܠܐ ܡܕ̈ܝܢܬܐ ܘܢܦܩ ܡܢܗܘܢ ܡܠܟܐ. ܘܦܪ
ܙܠܐܣ ܠܟܝܢ ܘܐܣܝܪ ܠܐܦܣܛܘܠܘܢ ܘܫܒܩܗ ܡܢ
ܐܢܫܘܬܐ[η]: ܡܛܠ ܕܡܠܝܟܐ ܡܢܟܪܗ ܒܢܐܘܗ[θ]
ܗܘܐ[θ] ܠܐܢܫܝܢ ܘܡܠܟܘ ܟܢܗ: ܘܡܠܟܗ[ι] ܒܟܠ
ܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܠܐܦܣܛܘܠܘܢ. ܟܪܝܗ[κ] ܐܡܪܘ ܠܡܬܐ ܕܠܐ
ܡܟܝܢ[λ] ܕܢܦܪܘܩ. ܘܐܙܠ ܙܠܐܣ ܠܟܝܢ ܠܐܘܪܫܠܡ:
ܘܡܠܟܗ[μ] ܘܫܒܩܗ ܟܒܝܪܐ ܘܫܦܪ[ν].

[α] R. ܙܽܘܢ *to nourish, feed.*

[β] R. ܥܬܰܕ *to be ready, prepared.*

[γ] Lit. *that he might subdue*, comp. (*y*).

[δ] Pe. pret. ܦܰܫ with ܐ prosthetic.

[ε] Aph. of ܝܒܶܠ.

[ζ] Pa. ܒܰܝܳܐ *to console.*

[η] Lit. *humanity.*

[θ] Read, *b'na-uh*, for ܒܢܰܘ ܗܘ, rad. ܐ inserted before the

governor of Cilicia, prepared himself to rout them; wherefore they left and fled. When the Antiochians heard of their flight, they went to Bagras, and found therein twelve thousand measures of wheat; and they carried it away to Antioch. And their consolation was great; because the famine was sore there at that time. Some days after, came Leon and defeated the Franks, and took Bagras from them. Saladin also sent and destroyed Askelon, and deprived it of [its] population; because the Franks had already built Joppa, and had settled down therein, as it was [situate] between Jerusalem and Askelon. [But] for the reason that the Arabs said: "We are not able to hold it [Askelon]," Saladin went to Jerusalem, and examined it, and fortified it with men, and [other things] besides.

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suffix which is here pleonastic. The subst. verb forms the pluperfect.

[ι] For ܘܐܬܝܗ̇.

[κ] From ܒ, ܕ and ܓܘܢ (*colour*), *kind*, *manner*, *reason*.

[λ] Masc. with suff.

[μ] ܡܨܐ with suff. before which ܐ is dropped.

[ν] Subst. *side*

VI.

ܘܒܗܘ ܒܝܘ̈ܡܬܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܘܬܗ ܡܦܩܝܪ ܕܠܠܝܡ ܦܪܐ

ܕܡܫܠܡܢ̈ܐ: ܘܥܡ ܩܛܠ ܟܠܐ ܐܚܘܢܗ ܗܘܠܟܠܗ

ܩܛܝܪ ܐܘܪܗܠܐ ܘܟܠܐ ܐܚܘܢܗ ܕܙܒܢ[a] ܕܢܥܒܪܘܢ[b] ܡܢܗ

ܡܫܠܡܢ̈ܐ: ܘܡܠܟܗ ܕܠܐܣ ܕܠܠܝܡ ܒܐܝܩܪܐ:

ܘܝܗܒ[c] ܠܗ ܦܪܬ ܩܛܠ ܒܐܠܐ ܐܚܘܢܗ ܐܝܬܐ:

ܘܦܪܙܗ ܠܡܫܠܡܢ̈ܐ ܘܠܒܒܗ[d] ܕܐܠܐ ܬܘܒ[e] ܕܢܝܠܐ

ܡܢ ܐܚܘܢܗ ܐܘ ܡܢ ܐܚܘܢܗ. ܘܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܢܓܠܝܬܐ:

ܦܪܙ ܐܢܓܠܐ ܠܗܘܬ ܕܠܐܣ ܕܠܠܝܡ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܕܗܐ

ܐܬܬܒܪܘ[f] ܒܫܪܒܐ ܒܢ̈ܝ[g] ܓܒܐ[h] ܘܟܢܫܘ: ܘܐܪܡܐ[i]

ܠܦܠܓܝܬ[j] ܗܘܢܝܐ[k] ܕܗܐ ܙܘܥܐ[l] ܗܢܘܢ ܘܗܢܘܢ

ܟܪܡܐ: ܐܢܫܝܢ ܡܢܝܢ ܐܝܬܘܢܐ ܕܢܫܒܩ ܡܢܗ

ܡܠܟܘ[m] ܕܝܢ ܠܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܟܠ ܫܢܝ̈ܢ[n]: ܕܡܠܟܘܬܗ

ܢܦܩ: ܕܢܦܩܘܢ ܘܐܝܠܐ ܐܠܐ ܘܬܬܢܝܚܘܢ[o] ܡܢܝ.

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[a] Pe. part. act. of ܙܒܐ.

[b] Lit. *that they may cause to pass*, Aph. of ܥܒܪ *to pass, go on.*

[c] Pe. pret. for ܝܗܒ.

[d] Aph. denom. of ܠܒܐ *the heart.* [e] Lit. *again.*

[f] From ܬܒܪ *to be broken.* [g] Lit. *children of.*

[h] Sing. emph ܓܒܐ. *side, part.*

VI.

In those days came to him Moez Aldin, governor of Malata. And having complained of his father, Sultan Kaligarslan, and of his brothers, that they were desirous of taking Malata from him, Saladin received him with honour, and gave him the daughter of Malec Adel, his brother, for a wife, and sent him to Malata; he, besides, encouraged him that he be no longer afraid of his brother or his father. Then the king of England sent an ambassador to Saladin, to say to him: "Behold, the men of our party and your party perish by the sword: how long [shall it continue] thus that behold our swords and your swords be drunken with blood from us? Give back now the places which thou hast taken, especially Jerusalem, our place of worship, on account of which we are come out: that we may leave and go to our own country, and thou be undisturbed

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[j] ܥܕܡܐ *until*, ܐܡܬܝ *when?* comp. עַד־מָתַי.

[k] Lit. *such*.

[l] Pe. pret. 3 pers. pl. masc. from ܪܘܝ, v. ܟܠܐ.

[m] *Especially*; from the Gr. *μᾶλλον*.

[n] From ܣܓܶܕ *to bow down, to worship*.

[o] R. ܢܘܚ, ܢܳܚ *to rest*.

ܘܓܠܐܣ ܐܠܟܪܡ ܕܝܢ ܦܝܫ: ܕܗܘܠܗ ܐܬܪܘܬܐ ܠܗ
ܕܝܠܚܘܢ ܗܘܐ ܡܢ ܠܦܘܕܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܕܡܘܬܐ: ܘܦܚܬܐ
ܒܫܘܪܝ[p] ܡܦܩܬܗ[q] ܡܢ ܡܘܬܐ ܐܟܪܝܗ[r] ܐܝܟ.
ܘܒܪ ܐܡܝܠܗ[s] ܛܥܢܬܐ ܦܠܚܬܐ: ܐܬܠܗ ܐܝܬܠܗ ܡܦܠܬܗ
ܐܝܟ ܡܢܗܘܢ: ܘܚܠܝ ܗܘܐ ܐܬܪܘܬܗ ܗܦܟܢ[t] ܫܩܠܢ[t]
ܡܢܗܘܢ. ܘܡܛܠ ܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܕܐܡܪܝܬܗ[u] ܕܒܝܬ ܡܩܕܫܬ
ܬܢ: ܐܦ ܒܝܬ ܡܩܕܫܬ ܠܘܒ ܐܝܬܗ: ܘܡܬܪ
ܡܢܗܘܢ ܡܪܘܪܒܝ[v] ܘܡܝܩܪܝ[w] ܠܗ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܠܟܘܬܐ
ܥܡ ܠܝ ܒܬܪܝܬܐ[z] ܕܝܠܗ[zz].

VII.

ܘܠܒܬ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܢܓܠܬܪܐ ܠܒܬ ܓܠܐܣ ܐܠܟܪܡ
ܘܐܡܪ: ܐܢܐ[a] ܓܒܪܐ[a] ܐܢܐ[a] ܕܝܬܝ[b] ܠܒ ܐܝܟ
ܡܠܟ ܟܐܪܐ ܟܠܐ ܡܬܐ[c] ܕܝܠܗ ܕܗܘܐ ܐܬܬ ܟܦܠܗ

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[p] Lit. *beginning of*, from ܫܪܐ *to begin.*

[q] ܡܦܩܬܐ, *a going out*, from ܢܦܩ.

[r] Compare ([b]).

[s] Compare II. ([m]).

[t] Lit. *we returned*, *we took*, for *we took again.*

[u] For ܐܡܪܝ ܐܝܬܠܗ.

[v] Aph. part. with pers. pron. from ܪܒ *to be* or *become great.*

[w] R. ܝܩܪ *to be heavy*, *to be precious.*

by us." But Saladin replied: "These places were not ours in ancient times, but the Greeks'; and the Arabs, at their first starting, took them away from the Greeks. When the Arabs became somewhat weakened, ye came [and] took them from them; and we now rescued our own places from you. And as for Jerusalem, of which ye say: 'It is our place of worship;' it is also again our place of worship, and we magnify and honour it more than you, according as God has commanded us in his Koran."

VII.

And the king of England sent again to Saladin, and said: "I am desirous that thy brother Malec Adel be allied to me in marriage through my sister; for behold, she is come with me to worship in Jerusalem If thou

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[z] Or, ܒܩܘܪܐܢ.

[zz] From ܕܝܠ = ܕ which, and ܠ *to*, with suffixes, circumscribing the possessive pron. *my*, *thy*, *his*, etc.

VII.

[a] The repetition of the pron. is to express the present, *I am.*

[b] Ethpa. denom. from ܚܬܢܐ *one allied in marriage, son-in-law, bridegroom.*

ܠܥܡܗ̇ܝ ܒܐܘܪܫܠܡ. ܡܩܒܠ ܐܢ ܢܬܘܒ ܐܝܬ
ܡܪ̈ܢܝܬܐ ܕܗܫܐ: ܢܦܩܐ ܠܐܣܘܪ ܕܟܠ ܣܩ̈ܝܠܐ ܘܡܪ̈ܢܝܬܐ
ܟܠܣܘܪ ܒܣܩܘܪ: ܘܣܩܘܪ̈ܢܐ[d] ܟܠܗܘܢ ܠܒܪܘ̈ܢܐ[e]
ܣܥܕܘܬ̈ܐ[e] ܢܗܘ̈ܝܢ[f]: ܗܘܝܐ[f] ܗܕܐ ܡܢܬܘܬܐ. ܘܐܦ
ܐܢܐ ܢܬܘܒ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܠܗ ܟܠܗܘܢ ܡܪ̈ܢܝܬܐ ܕܗܫܐ:
ܫܠܡܐ: ܕܒܐܬܪ ܒܪܚܝܡܐ: ܘܢܗܘܐ ܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܕܝܠܗ
ܒܐܘܪܫܠܡ. ܙܠܐܝܣ ܠܚܪܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܐܡܠܐ ܠܗܕܐ ܡܠܬܐ.
ܠܐ ܚܙܝܬ ܐܣܦܗ ܢܣܒ ܒܪܓܝܓܬܐ[g]: ܘܦܪܙ ܙܘܪ̈ܒܢܐ
ܘܣܒܬܐ[h] ܠܘܬ ܐܣܦܗ ܙܠܐܝܣ ܠܚܪܝܢ ܕܢܣܠܡ. ܘܟܕ
ܦܪܣ ܡܬܢܟܣ ܗܘܐ: ܐܡܪܘ ܠܗ ܗܢܘܢ ܥܪ̈ܝܡܐ[i]:
ܕܒܪܝܟ ܕܗܕܐ ܡܬܥܒܕ[k] ܠܐ ܗܘܝܐ: ܐܠܐ ܡܬܓܒܝܐ[l]
ܗܘ ܐܝܬܝܗ̇ ܒܪܬ ܡܠܟܐ ܪܒܐ ܕܬܗܘܐ ܠܗܕܢܐ.
ܐܣܦܗ ܠܘܬ ܗܘ ܡܢ ܠܗܕܐ: ܘܡܢܝܐ[m] ܕܪܒܢܐ[n]
ܕܬܗܠܠܬܐ[o] ܐܒܘܢܐ ܕܡܫܟܢ[p] ܗܘܐ ܠܦܘܪܣܗ[q]

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[c] For ܐܚܬܐ *sister*, from ܐܚܐ *brother*.

[d] R. ܣܒܪ.

[e] Orders of knighthood.

[f] Read, *nehv-yon* and *hov-yo*, Peal fut. pl. fem., and part. act. fem. sing., from ܗܘܐ *to be*.

[g] Abs. ܪܓܝܓ, from ܪܓܝܓ, ܪܓ *to desire*.

[h] R. ܣܒ *to grow old*.

[i] Lit. *crafty ones*, comp. Prov. ver. 12 ([a]).

give, therefore, the cities upon the sea-coast to thy brother, that he may govern the citadels and cities only, but all the villages be left to the Templars and Hospitallers, the affinity is accomplished. I also will give to my sister all the cities on the sea-coast which are in the hands of the Franks; and the residence of my sister shall be in Jerusalem." But neither to this did Saladin consent. Nevertheless, his brother Adel was incensed with desire, and he sent nobles and elders to his brother Saladin, that he should consent. But when he proved very obstinate, they said craftily: "We know that this will not take place at any time; nor will the woman herself, the daughter of a great king, be willing to be [married] to an Arab. His brother also knows this well; and it is possible, that in a kind of derision, as he was wont to be merry, he sent and said these things in his craftiness. Do not, therefore,

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[k] Adv. *at any time.*

[l] Ethpe. part. fem. sing. from ܨܒܳܐ.

[m] Adj. emph. adverbially, comp. III. (*f*).

[n] ܙܢܳܐ emph. of ܙܢ *kind*, *manner.*

[o] R. ܗܠܠ, ܗܠ Pe. *to shine*, Aph. *to deride.*

[p] *Wonting*, Aph. part. pass. from ܡܥܰܕ, ܥܕ in Pa. *to habituate.*

[q] Aph. inf.

ܒܨܢܝܥܘܬܗ[r] ܫܕܪ ܐܡܪ ܗܠܝܢ. ܒܥܓܠ ܠܐ ܬܚܫ[s]
ܠܐܚܘܟ. ܘܗܟܢܐ ܐܬܦܝܣ[t] ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܘܫܕܪ
ܐܚܝܕ̈ܐ ܕܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܡܠܟܐ. ܘܟܕ ܐܚܕܗ[u]
ܠܐܚܝܕ̈ܐ ܬܠܬܐ ܢܦܩܝܢ ܠܘܬܗ ܒܡܘܡܐ ܬܠܬܝܬܐ ܐܡܪ:
ܠܗ: ܕܗܐ ܒܗܠܝܢ ܬܠܬܐ ܢܦܩܝܢ ܒܠܠܝܐ
ܘܒܐܡܦܦܐ ܡܦܝܣ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܕܠܐ: ܘܐܡܪ
ܕܐܢ ܗܘܐ ܕܪܫܗܢܐ ܗܘܢܐ ܗܕܐ ܘܐܠܐ[v] ܠܐ:
ܘܗܟܢܐ ܗܘܝ ܐܚܝܕ̈ܐ ܕܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܟܕ ܒܗܢܬ[w].
ܘܒܗܘܢ ܒܢܩܘܦܬܐ ܡܢܬ ܣܝܦ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܠܗܘܦܪ ܟܕ:
ܐܚܘܗܝ ܕܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܒܐܘܪܚܐ ܕܩܠܐܗ ܟܕ ܐܝܣ
ܗܘܐ ܕܢܣܒ ܠܟܠܗ: ܘܐܗܦܟܗܘܢ ܘܫܕܪܗܘܢ
ܒܡܫܡܫܘܬ. ܗܢܐ ܫܪܝܪ ܫܢܐ ܕܪܫܗܢܐ ܗܘܐ:
ܘܕܠܐ ܢܣܟܐ ܐܦ ܕܟܠܐ ܕܐܘܡܢܐ ܡܠܟ̈ܐ[x] ܠܟܬܒ̈ܐ[y]
ܒܬܪܐ ܕܢܓܠܛܘܪ. ܐܝܬ ܗܘܐ ܕܝܢ ܚܡܘܗ ܒܪܗ ܡܠܟ
ܡܢܨܘܪ. ܗܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܡܫܡܫܘܬ: ܘܫܕܪ ܠܘܬ
ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܒܩ ܢܦܫܗ

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[r] R. ܨܢܥ *to use art, diligence*, in a good and bad sense.

[s] Aph. fut. of ܚܫܫ, ܚܫ *to suffer pain.*

[t] Ethpa. of ܦܝܣ Pa. *to allure, to induce.*

[u] Pe. pret., with suff. pleonastic.

inflict pain upon thy brother." Thus Saladin was moved, and sent an ambassador of consent to the king. When he had detained the ambassador three days by himself, he said to him on the third day: "Behold, these three days, night and day, have I sought to persuade my sister, and she is not moved, but says: "If he become a true Christian, this will take place, but not otherwise." Thus disappointed, Saladin's ambassador returned. In those days died Taki Aldin Omar, the son of Saladin's brother, on [his] way to Chalatu, as he was going to war against it. And they took him back, and buried him in Maipharket. He hated the Christians exceedingly, and without pity he shed the blood of the Armenians, the miserable husbandmen in the region of Gabalgur. There was also with him his son Malec Manzur. The same fortified himself in Maipharket, and sent to Saladin and said to him that, if he would not concede to him the towns of his father Taki Aldin, he would join himself to Buchtamar, the lord of Chalatu.

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[v] Lit. *if not*, for ܐܢ ܠܐ.

[w] Lit. *when ashamed*, Part. pass.

[x] From ܦܠܚ *to labour.*

[y] Adj. from ܥܠܒ *to oppress, injure.*

ܐܬܪ̈ܘܬܐ ܕܐܒܘܗܝ ܢܓܡ ܐܠܕܝܢ: ܡܬܐܘܐ[z] ܗܘܐ ܟܠܗ
ܒܩܘܠܐܬܗ ܡܪܐ ܕܫܠܝܐ. ܘܡܚܘܕܐ ܐܘܡܢ ܡܢܝܗ
ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܕܫܡܗ: ܘܫܒܩ ܩܠܝܠ ܗܘܐ ܐܬܪ̈ܘܬܐ
ܕܐܒܘܗܝ ܠܒܢܝܐ: ܘܠܗ ܠܡܠܟܝܢ ܡܠܝܘܪ ܗܘܢ
ܐܪܗܘܢ ܘܡܨܪܐ ܘܦܠܣܛܝܢ.

VIII.

ܘܟܕ ܫܡܥ ܬܪ̈ܬܝܗܘܢ ܓܘܕ̈ܐ[a] ܕܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܘܕܛܝ̈ܝܐ
ܠܩܘܒܠܐ ܐܦܘܠܘܢ: ܟܕ ܦܪܝܢ[b] ܚܕ ܡܘܡܬܐ: ܣܡܟܘ
ܛܝ̈ܝܐ ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ[c] ܠܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ ܗܘܘ ܕܢܦܩܝܢ ܗܘܘ ܡܢ
ܡܫܪܝܬܐ ܠܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܦܢܝܐ. ܘܟܕ ܚܙܘ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ
ܠܡܫܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܬܛܝܒ: ܪܟܒ ܦܠܫ ܗܦܟܗ ܘܥܪܩܘ
ܒܡܫܪܝܬܐ ܕܛܝ̈ܝܐ: ܘܫܠܛܘ ܬܠܬܐ ܪ̈ܒܘܬܐ ܡܢ
ܚܝ̈ܠܐ ܕܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ. ܘܐܬܬܚܕܘ[e] ܡܢ ܦܪ̈ܢܓܝܐ
ܬܪܝܢ ܦܪ̈ܫܐ ܟܠܣܘܪ ܡܢ ܚܫܝ̈ܫܝܐ[f]. ܘܦܪܕ
ܐܝܬܠܐܪ ܐܝܟܢܐ ܠܘܬ ܚܕܐ ܘܪܡܘܗܝ ܡܛܠܐ

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[z] Ethpe. part. from ܐܘܐ *to be familiar.*

VIII.

[a] I.q. Heb. גְּדוּד from גָּדַד *to cut.*

On this account Saladin neglected him at that time; but after a little he gave his father's towns to Adel, and to Malec Manzur himself he gave Edessa, and Charam, and Samosata.

VIII.

The two armies of the Franks and the Arabs moving on towards Askelon, as they were one day encamped, the Arabs set an ambush for those Franks who had gone out from the camp to gather wood. When the Franks saw the ambush appearing, each of them mounted his horse, and rushed upon the ambush of the Arabs, and slew three chiefs of Saladin's servants. But from the Franks there were captured three horsemen only of the common [soldiers]. The Englishman then sent an ambassador to Adel, and upbraided him about the ambush, and said to him besides: "I desire

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[b] Peal part. pass. pl. masc. from ܦܪܳܐ.

[c] R. ܟܡܰܢ *to lay snares.* [d] Pa. inf.

[e] For ܐܬܐܚܕܘ Ethpe. from ܐܚܰܕ *to take, seize.*

[f] From ܐܘܟܡ *to be black.*

ܡܥܠܝܬܐ: ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܬܘܒ: ܕܒܥܐ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܚܙܝܢܘܟ[g]
ܘܡܠܠܢ[g] ܥܡܘܟ. ܘܦܬܚܘ ܦܪܕܝܬܐ ܝܪܝܥܬܐ[h] ܕܥܠܬܐ
ܩܕܡ ܡܢ ܡܥܪܝܠܗܘܢ: ܘܐܬܐ ܚܕܐ ܓܒ[i] ܡܠܟܬܐ
ܕܐܝܢܓܠܬܪܐ: ܘܝܬܒ ܩܠܗ ܢܘܡܐ ܬܡܢ: ܘܡܠܘܦܠܐ
ܘܡܫܐ ܦܪܨܘ ܡܢ ܚܕܪܐ. ܘܐܡܪ: ܡܠܟܬܐ ܠܟܐܕܐ:
ܕܒܥܐ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܦ ܥܡܟ ܡܫܬܠܡܢ ܐܫܡܝ ܐܬܒ[k] ܗܘܢܐ
ܒܗܕܐ ܡܪܥܠܬܐ ܘܐܚܙܝܢܘܟ[l] ܘܡܠܠܢ[m] ܥܡܘܟ. ܘܡܢ ܐܡܪ:
ܟܐܕܐ ܠܗܠܐ ܠܐܝܠܘܢ ܠܐ ܓܒܐ ܡܬܠܠ ܕܬܪܬܝܢ: ܚܕܐ
ܡܢ ܕܡܢܝ: ܘܐܚܪܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܐܦܫ[n] ܕܚܙܝܢܠ ܠܫܬܗ[o]
ܕܗܘ[o]. ܟܒܝܫ ܦܠܚ: ܕܡܠܟܬܐ ܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܒܠܚܘܫܗ[p]
ܓܒ[p] ܚܕܪܐ[p] ܐܠܐ ܟܠܕ ܗܘܪܕ[q] ܦܢܝܐ: ܘܗܘܐ ܠܐ
ܟܪܚܠܐ ܡܥܨܪ[r]. ܘܐܢ ܒܫܘܩܒ ܕܡܥܨܪ: ܐܢܐ ܠܐ
ܡܫܬܟܠܐ[s] ܐܢܐ ܡܫܟܠܝܗ ܐܦܠܐ ܗܘ ܠܝܘܡ: ܘܡܢ
ܐܝܬܒ[t] ܕܡܬܪܓܡܢܐ ܝܗܘܐ ܟܢܛܐ. ܟܒܝܫ ܐܚܪܢܐ
ܝܒܝܠܗܘܢ ܠܡܬܪܓܡܢܐ: ܘܟܠ ܫܘܡܥܬܐ ܠܟܒܝܫܐ[u].

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[g] Lit. *that I may see thee*, and *I may talk*.

[h] Heb. יְרִיעָה *curtain*.

[i] Prep. *to*, comp. V. (*m*).

[k] Peal fut. of ܝܬܒ, lit. *I may sit down*.

[l] Read, *vekh-zeu*, Peal fut. (ܐܚܙܐ) with suff., ܐ changed to ܘ, comp. (*k*).

[m] Pa. fut. comp. (*k*).

[n] For ܐܦܫ Aph. of ܦܫܫ.

to see thee and talk with thee." And the Franks pitched a large tent without their camp. Adel then went to the king of England, and stayed there the whole day, and about evening they separated from one another. The king, moreover, said to Adel: "I wish to sit in like manner in this tent with the Sultan also, thy brother, and see him, and talk with him." When Adel had told [this] to Saladin, he refused, for two [reasons]: first, because he was afraid; and then because it was not becoming that he should go to him. He therefore replied: "That it did not become kings to meet together except after an establishment of peace; and behold, [this] has not as yet been established. If, however, he thinks of establishing [it], I do not understand his language, nor he mine, and of necessity there must be an interpreter between us. We shall, therefore, [have to] appoint an ambassador as an interpreter: there is then no need for a meeting."

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[o] Lit. *to the same;* from ܠܘܳܬ *to*, ܕ *of*, ܗܘ *the same.*

[p] Lit. *that they come together at the side of one another.*

[q] Comp. I. (ε&η).

[r] Pa. part. pass.

[s] Ethpa. of ܣܰܟܠ

[t] Gr. *ἀνάγκη, necessity.*

[u] R. ܦܓܰܥ *to touch, to meet.*

IX.

ܟܰܕ ܗܘܳܐ ܩܰܝܛܳܐ܇ ܐܶܬܳܐ ܡܰܠܟܳܐ ܕܐܺܢܓܠܶܛܰܐܪ ܠܥܰܟܳܘ܂
ܓ̈ܠܠܳܐܣ ܠܠܺܝܢ ܐܶܬܳܐ ܠܐܽܘܪܫܠܶܡ܇ ܘܩܪܶܒ ܕܢܶܟܒܫܺܝܗ
ܐܪܒܥܳܐ ܐܶܠܦ̈ܳܐ ܕܚܰܝ̈ܠܳܐ ܕܗܘܟܳܐ܇ ܘܰܡܣܰܪ ܒܗܘܿܢ
ܗܶܣܪܳܐ ܡܶܢ̈ܬܳܐ ܡܶܢ ܐܺܝܕ̈ܰܝ ܦܪ̈ܰܢܓܳܝܶܐ܂ ܘܟܰܕ ܕܥܰܠܬ[a]
ܠܥܰܟܳܘ ܕܡܶܢ̈ܬܳܐ܇ ܐܺܝܬܰܘ ܦܪ̈ܰܢܓܳܝܶܐ ܠܐܶܦܣܩܽܘܠܺܝܢ
ܫܰܪܺܝܘ[b] ܠܰܡܚܰܕܳܬܽܘ[c] ܒܶܢܝܳܢܶܗ܂ ܦܪ̈ܰܢܓܳܝܶܐ ܕܝܢ ܦܰܠܓܳܐ
ܫܽܘܪܳܐ܇ ܡܛܽܠ ܕܢܦܰܠܬ[d] ܗܘܳܬ ܡܰܠܝܽܘܬܳܐ ܟܽܠܶܗ ܠܶܗ
ܠܡܰܠܟܳܐ ܕܐܺܢܓܠܶܛܰܐܪ܇ ܒܥܶܠܬ[e] ܗܽܘ ܕܠܳܐ ܐܺܝܬ ܗܘܳܐ
ܡܶܢ[f] ܕܢܰܠܶܗ[f] ܢܰܥܠܽܘܢ ܟܽܠ ܫܽܘܪܳܐ܇ ܘܟܰܪܒܳܐ ܗܘܳܐ
ܫܘ[g] ܡܶܢܶܗ ܫܽܘܪܳܐ܇ ܩܰܪܺܝܒܳܐ ܐܶܫܬܘܕܰܝ[h] ܗܘܳܐ ܠܓ̈ܠܠܳܐܣ
ܕܢܶܗܘܶܐ ܥܶܠ ܡܶܢ̈ܬܳܐ ܘܢܶܐܚܽܘܕ ܕܐܪܳܐ ܥܶܠ ܟܒ̈ܐ[i]
ܫܽܘܗ[i]܂ ܘܟܰܕ ܐܶܫܬܰܪܰܪ ܗܘ ܒܰܗܘܳܐ ܦܪܰܨܳܐ ܙܒܶܢ ܓ̈ܠܠܳܐܣ
ܗܘܳܐ܇ ܦܪܰܣ ܠܟܘܗܝ ܕܦܪ̈ܰܢܓܳܝܶܐ ܟܕ ܪܥܶܝܢ

IX.

[a] Lit. *entered*, r. ܥܠܠ.

[b] Pa. of ܫܪܳܐ *to loosen, untie.*

[c] Pa. inf. from ܚܰܕܬܳܐ *new.*

[d] Lit. *had fallen out.*

[e] R. ܥܠܠ.

IX.

It was winter, when the king of England went to Acco. Saladin also went to Jerusalem, and sent twenty and four thousand golden denars, and redeemed therewith the Arab prisoners from the hands of the Franks. In the beginning of the year 588 of the Arabs, the Franks went to Askelon, and began to restore their buildings. But the marquis, governor of Tyre, because a dissension had broken out between him and the king of England,—for this reason, that it was not right that he should govern Tyre by himself, and he [the king] desired to take Tyre from him,—promised, therefore, Saladin that he would be with the Arabs, and seize upon Dara with his people. But while his ambassador was on this affair with Saladin, two Ishmaelitish men of the appearance of monks sprang upon the marquis who rode

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[f] Prop. *from that which is his*, i.e. his own authority.

[g] Lit. *that he might take*, fut. of ܢܣܒ.

[h] Eshtaph. of ܝܕܐ, doubly anomalous, ܦܝ″ and ܠܐ″.

[i] Lit. *the sons of his people;* for ܓܢܣܗ, ܓܢܣܐ, comp. Gr. γένος, Lat. *genus*, *offspring*, *family*, *people*.

ܘܢ ܓܒ̈ܪܐ ܐܣ̈ܟܝܡܝܐ ܒܐܣܟܝܡܐ[k] ܕܕܝܪ̈ܝܐ[l].
ܘܚܕ ܡܢ ܡܢܗܘܢ ܡܟܢܫܘܗܝ[m] ܒܡܫܝܚܐ : ܢܒܪܗ
ܦܪܘܩ ܠܟܢܘܫܬܐ[n] ܕܐܝܬ ܗܘܐ ܒܩܪܝܒܘܬܐ[o] ܗܘ. ܠܩܪܝܒܘܣ
ܝܡ ܕܐܬܟܢܫ ܗܘܒܬܐ ܐܠܟܣܝܘܣ ܠܗܘܢ ܒܢܬܐ : ܘܡܢ
ܕܝܪܐ ܕܝܪ̈ܝܐ ܐܣ̈ܟܝܡܝܐ ܢܒܪܗ ܕܗܘܐ ܕܡܟܫܐ ܕܟܒܝܠܐ
ܡܫܠܠ : ܦܩܕ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܠܟܠܗܘܢ ܥܡܗ ܒܢܬܐ ܘܬܢܘܗ[p]
ܠܡܫܘܬܐ : ܘܡܫܝܚܗ[q] ܡܢܗܠ. ܘܠܟܪ̈ܝܗܘܢ ܗܢܘܢ
ܐܣ̈ܟܝܡܝܐ ܟܕ ܐܚܕܘ ܐܢܘܢ ܒܙܝܚܐ ܘܐܦܠܛܘ
ܒܗܘܢ : ܐܡܪܘ ܕܠܡܠܟ[r] ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܢܓܠܛܪ ܦܩܕ
ܐܢܘܢ : ܘܡܛܠ ܗܢܐܬܐ[s] ܕܐܝܬ ܗܘܐ ܒܝܬܗܘܢ ܗܘܡܝܢܐ
ܒܙܝܚܐ ܠܥܝܢ̈ܝ ܦܠܓܐ ܗܢܘܢ. ܘܠܫܪܬܐ[t] ܐܬܬܠܛܝܠ
ܘܥܡܠܐ ܕܒܬܐ ܕܐܣ̈ܟܝܡܝܐ ܦܩܕ ܗܘܐ ܐܢܘܢ. ܡܠܟܐ
ܕܝܢ ܕܐܢܓܠܛܪ ܢܗܘܐ ܫܪܪ ܠܩܘܒ ܗܕܝܢ : ܘܗܘܐ
ܢܫܟܚ ܠܐܝܬܘܗ ܕܦܪܟܣ ܘܟܠ ܟܠܗ ܡܢ ܛܒܬܐ :
ܒܟܐ ܠܐ ܢܫܟܚܘܢ[u].

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[k] Gr. σχῆμα, *fashion, figure.*

[l] Comp. ܕܝܪܐ *habitation,* then *convent,* r. ܕܘܪ *to dwell.*

[m] R. ܡܟܢܐ.

[n] R. ܟܢܫ *to congregate.*

horseback. And while one of them struck him with is] knife, his companion fled into a church which was that neighbourhood. But the marquis who had een wounded, was likewise brought to that church. When the Ishmaelitish monk, the companion of him who had struck [him], saw that he yet spoke, he also sprang upon him in the middle of the church and repeated the stroke, and he died at once. These two Ishmaelites, when the Franks had seized them, and they were tortured by them, declared, that truly the king of England had sent them; and because of the enmity there had existed between them, the Franks believed the words of those assassins. But afterwards it was discovered that Sinan, a captain of the Ishmaelites, had sent them. But the king of England gave Tyre to Count Henry, who also married the marquis's wife, and went in to her while pregnant, [thus committing] an unlawful deed.

R. ܩܪܒ *to come near.*

From ܚܕ, *one.*

R. ܣܢܐ *to hate.*

Adj. from ܢܳܡܽܘܣܳܐ, Gr. *νόμος*, *law.*

[p] ܠܢܐ with suff. ܗ pleon.

[r] ܟܡ particle of affirmation.

[t] R. ܐܚܕ.

X.

ܐܬܡܠܟܘ ܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܘܐܙܠܘ ܦܪܘ ܥܠ ܕܐܪܣܘܦ:
ܘܢܨܚܘ ܩܪܒܐ ܡܢ ܛܝܝܐ: ܘܩܛܠܘ ܟܠܗܘܢ
ܐܝܟ ܗܘܐ ܦܢܘ. ܘܒܗ ܒܙܒܢܐ ܢܦܩܘ ܦܪܢܓܝܐ
ܦܪܝܬܐ[a] ܕܒܥܐ ܕܛܝܝܐ ܕܐܬܝܐ[b] ܗܘܬ ܡܢ ܡܨܪܝܢ
ܘܡܝܬܝܬܐ[c] ܗܘܬ ܕܗܘܐ ܠܘܬ ܠܚܡ. ܘܦܓܥܘ ܒܗ
ܠܚܡ ܕܚܝܠܐ ܕܒܐ ܡܛܝܒܝܢ[d] ܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܕܢܐܬܘܢ[e]
ܥܠ ܐܘܪܫܠܡ: ܘܦܪܙ ܟܠܗ ܣܦܝܩܘܬܗ ܘܐܬܬܟܠ
ܠܚܪܒܐ: ܘܢܣܒ ܗܘܐ ܕܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܘܢܚܠ ܟܠܗܘܢ
ܘܣܥܪܐ[f] ܕܡܢܐ ܕܠܒܢ ܡܢ ܐܘܪܫܠܡ. ܘܟܕ ܐܬܛܠܒܘ
ܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܕܢܐܬܘܢ ܥܠ ܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܠܐ[g] ܐܫܟܚܘ[g] ܠܗܘܢ
ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܢܓܠܛܪܐ. ܐܡܪ ܓܝܪ ܕܐܬܐ[h] ܗܘܐ[h] ܕܐܘܪܫܠܡ
ܐܬܪܐ ܗܘ ܕܗܘܝܐ[i]: ܘܗܘܐ ܛܝܝܐ ܢܣܒܘ ܟܠ ܦܝܢܐ
ܕܐܝܟ ܗܘܘ ܢܚܪܬܗ[k]: ܘܢܗܘܐ ܡܠܟ ܡܢ ܦܪܫܝܐ[l]

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[a] Pe. part., emph. of ܦܪܝܐ, masc. ܦܪܐ from ܦܪܐ *to go or wander about.*

[b] Part., fem. of ܐܬܐ.

[c] Aph. part., fem. of ܡܝܬܝܐ, r. ܐܬܐ.

[d] Pa. part. pass. from ܛܐܒ *to be or become good, right, better,* cogn. ܛܒ.

X.

THEN the Franks grew strong, and went [and] encamped against Darum, and they took it in battle from the Arabs, and slew every one who was in it. At that time the Franks captured a great band of Arabs who came from Egypt bringing gold to Saladin. When Saladin heard that the Franks were prepared to come against Jerusalem with a great army, he sent [and] gathered his armies together and prepared himself for battle. He also fortified the walls of Jerusalem, and destroyed all the waterpools which were outside Jerusalem. But when the Franks were ready to proceed against Jerusalem, the king of England dissuaded them. For he said: "The soil of Jerusalem is arid, and behold, the Arabs have corrupted all the water which is round about it, and the river is above a parasanga distant. But you must not think that Jerusalem is like Acco;

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[e] Lit. *that they might come*, fut. of ܐܬܐ.

[f] Compare Lat. *piscina*.

[g] Lit. *he did not persuade*, Aph. of ܦܝܣ.

[h] Lit. *that soil*. [i] Lit. *drought*.

[k] Prep. with suff. from ܚܕܪ (Heb. חָזַר) *to go round about*

[l] *A parasanga*, a Persian measure of 18,000 feet distance.

ܢܝܫ. ܘܠܐ ܬܫܟܚܘܢ ܕܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠܗ ܐܝܬܝܗ.
ܘܡܫܟܘ ܠܥܘܠܐ ܡܟܐ: ܬܪܝܢ ܢܩܘܡܝܢ ܠܐ ܐܬܡܨܝܢ
ܢܬܒ ܟܠܐ ܟܠܗ. ܘܐܫܬܡܥܘ ܟܠܗܘܢ ܠܡܠܟܗ:
ܘܫܠܡܘ ܠܩܘܦܠܐ ܓܙܐ. ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܐܦܢ[m]
ܫܡܥ ܕܐܗܦܟܘ[n] ܣܥܪܗܘܢ[o] ܡܢ ܐܘܪܫܠܡ: ܐܠܐ
ܝܠܐ ܟܠܐ ܡܚܘܪܢ. ܩܕܝܡ ܦܪܙ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܣܝܪܐ
ܠܘܬ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ: ܕܠܐ ܬܫܟܚ ܕܡܢ ܕܚܠܬܐ ܐܘ
ܒܣܠܘܬܐ[p] ܐܪܦܝܬ. ܕܟܪܐ[q] ܐܢܬ ܕܥܢܐ[q] ܠܐ ܐܠܐ
ܠܒܣܬܪܐ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܦܫܐ[r] ܢܝܫܐ. ܩܪܘܒ ܠܝ ܬܒܒ
ܦܢܐ ܒܦܘܡ ܕܥܒܝܢ ܗܘ ܓܝܪ: ܗܐ ܐܘܕܥܬ.
ܘܟܬܒ: ܐܣܝܪܬܐ ܫܒܝܬܐ ܗܘܬ ܦܢܝܐ ܕܝܗܘܢ
ܐܬܪܘܬܐ ܕܟܠܡ ܫܒܝܬܐ ܠܫܒܝܬܐ: ܒܐܦܬ ܢܘܦ
ܘܐܬܪܗ ܘܡܐܦܪܢܐ ܘܐܪܥܣܘܦ ܘܢܣܒܐ ܘܟܠܗ: ܐܠܗܘܒܢܐ
ܘܡܦܩܢܘܬܗܘܢ ܘܡܙܪܐ[s] ܕܕܘܒܢܬܐ[t] ܠܥܡܡܐ: ܘܐܦܩܘܠܡ
ܠܗܘ ܢܣܒܬܐ. ܘܦܢܝܗ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܠܫܒܝܬܐ
ܫܟܠܘܬܐ[u] ܕܕܗܒܐ ܕܡܫܒܪܘ ܟܠܐ ܒܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܦܩܘܠܡ.

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[m] Compound of ܐܦ and ܐܢ. [n] Aph. of ܗܦܟ.

[o] R. ܣܥܪ *to look, view.*

[p] R. ܒܣܠ, comp. II. (*m*).

[q] ܕܟܪܐ ܕܥܢܐ, *the male of the sheep*, q.d. *the ram.*

lieve [me], that were it not for the sea, not two days uld we have remained [in siege] against Acco." nd they all obeyed the king, and removed towards aza. But Saladin, although he was glad that they ad diverted their view from Jerusalem, was yet afraid of Egypt. Then the king sent an ambassador to Saladin: "Think not that I have withdrawn from fear or weakness. The ram does not go backwards, except t be to strike at the head. Wherefore, if thou wilt make peace in whatsoever [way] we desire, [it will be] well for thee; behold, I make it known to thee." After many embassies, peace was [concluded], that the places which the Franks had should belong to the Franks; namely, Joppa and its country, and Caesarea, and Arsoph, and Haipha, and Acco; but Antioch, and Tripolis, and the rest of the places, to the Arabs; and Askelon should remain desolate. Saladin gave to the Franks as much gold as they had laid out upon the rebuilding of Askelon.

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[r] Lit. *that he may strike.*

[s] R. ܦܝܫ *to be over and above, to be left.*

[t] Pl. emph. of ܕܘܟ, ܕܘܟܐ.

[u] *Quantity, sum,* from ܟܡܐ adv. *how much? so much.*

XI.

ܦܬܚܬ ܐܘܪܚܐ : ܘܐܬܘ ܣܘܓܐܐ ܕܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܘܣܓܕܘ
ܐܘܪܫܠܡ : ܘܠܩܘܒܠܗܘܢ ܢܦܩ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ
ܡܘ̈ܗܒܬܐ[a] ܘܪ̈ܟܘܒܐ[b] ܝܗܒ . ܘܡܬܐܡܪܐ ܕܦܪܙ
ܠܟܐ ܕܐܢܓܠܬܐ : ܘܐܡܪ ܠܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ : ܕܟܠܐ ܕܠܐ
ܗܐ ܢܦܫܗ ܐܬܐ ܕܢܠܒ ܡܢ ܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܠܐ ܢܫܒܘܩ
ܥܘܠ[c] ܠܐܘܪܫܠܡ . ܘܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܦܩܕ ܠܡܫܝ̈ܚܝܐ
ܠܗ ܘܫܪܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܡܢܘ[d] ܢܣܥܘܗ[e] ܕܡܠܟܐ ܒܗܘܢ .
ܗܢܘܢ ܟܕ ܐܫܬܡܥܘ ܦܝܣܗ ܠܗ : ܒܥܠܬܐ ܪܒܬܐ
ܡܦܩܬܐ ܕܦܪܢܓܝܐ ܠܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܣܝܪܝ[f] ܗܢܘ[f] ܐܠܐ
ܓܬܐ ܕܒܐܘܪܫܠܡ : ܘܟܕ ܗܕܐ ܗܘܬ[g] ܠܗܘܢ[g]
ܦܢܝ ܠܐܬܪܗܘܢ : ܠܐ ܬܘܒ ܡܬܚܫܒܝܢ[h] ܕܢܦܩܘܢ .
ܠܗܕܐ ܟܠܐ ܠܗܘܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܠܬܐ ܐܣܝܪܬܐ ܟܕ ܨܒܐ
ܦܩܘܢ ܡܛܟܣܐܝܬ[i] ܘܫܦܝܐܝܬ[k] ܢܦܩܘܢ ܟܠܗ .
ܟܕ ܐܫܬܡܠܝ ܠܗܕܐ ܨܠܐܚ ܐܠܕܝܢ ܦܪܕ ܐܡܪ :

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[a] Sing. ܡܘܗܒܬܐ, r. ܝܗܒ.

[b] ܪܟܘܒܐ prop. *a riding*.

[c] Lit. *that he should enter*, fut. of ܥܠ.

[d] Contr. from ܡܢ ܗܘ. [e] Comp. II. (^{s}).

XI.

THE way was thus opened, and a crowd of Franks came and worshipped in Jerusalem; all of whom Saladin honoured, and gave them presents and riding beasts. It is also reported, that the king of England sent and said to Saladin: "Every one of the Franks who shall not have with him my ticket, thou shalt not permit to enter Jerusalem." And Saladin assembled his wise men, and asked them, what the king's design in this matter was. When they had deliberated, they answered: "The prime cause of the Franks' coming out was nothing else than the worshipping in Jerusalem. Having attained to this, and returned to their country, they will not desire any more to come out. Therefore, the king restrains them [now], that at any other time, when he desires to come out, they may come out with him readily and anxiously." When Saladin understood this, he sent

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[f] Read, *khrini.*

[g] Lit. *being to them;* read, *hov-yo*, part. fem. of ܗܘܐ *to be.*

[h] Ethpe. of ܟܠܐ. [i] Adv., comp. X. ([d]).

[k] Adv., r. ܚܦܛ *to be careful, studious, anxious.*

ܡܠܟܐ : ܕܗܘܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܢܘܟܪܝܐ ܐܝܟܝ : ܘܟܠܬ
ܢܐ ܠܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܥܝܩ[1] ܐܝܟܝ . ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܟܠܐ
ܐܝܬ ܠܗܘܢ ܡܨܝܐ ܐܝܬ .

XII.

ܦܝܢܬܐ ܕܝܢ ܟܕ ܢܦܩܘ ܠܟܠܗ : ܐܬܪܘ ܬܪܝܢ
ܥܡ ܙܘܪܒܐ ܕܚܝܠܐ : ܟܪ ܡܥܛܒ . ܘܐܣܝܪܐ
ܦܬܐܦܘ ܐܘܢܘܒܫܐ . ܗܢܐ ܙܘܪܒܐ ܗܘܐ ܒܗܫܡܗ :
ܘܦܪܗ ܗܘܐ ܙܠܝܚ ܠܠܕܚ ܠܐܦܪܝܩܝ : ܘܡܚܪܒܬܐ
ܦܬܐܬܐ ܒܟܠ ܠܐܬܪܐ . ܘܗܘܦܟ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܟܪܢܝ .
ܘܗܘ ܒܢܐ ܠܫܘܪܐ ܕܠܐܬܪܐ[a] ܗܘ[a] : ܕܚܕܬܐ ܠܗܘܒܢܐ
ܒܡܒܢܝܗ ܡܠܛܪܐ . ܘܗܘ ܠܐܘܒ ܕܢܫܠܐ ܕܚܝܠܐ
ܕܒܟܠܗ . ܘܟܕ ܦܝܫ[b] ܣܦܝܢܬܐ ܡܬܦܘܗܡ[c] ܠܐܡܢܐ
ܠܟܦܐ ܕܝܡܐ : ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܟܪ ܡܥܛܒ ܟܟܦܐ
ܦܘܪܒ ܢܦܫܗ . ܘܐܡܪܘ ܣܦܝܢܬܐ ܟܠܟܠܝ ܠܟܦܐ
ܕܝܡܐ . ܘܐܡܪ ܦܬܐܦܘ : ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܗܟܢܐ : ܠܐ
ܙܢ . ܢܗܘܦ ܟܪ ܡܥܛܒ ܠܟܠܝ ܘܐܢܐ ܠܐܡܢܐ .

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[1] Lit. *that I should trouble*, Aph. of ܥܩܩ, ܥܩ *to suffer, to be pained.*

to the king [saying]: "Those men are foreigners, and after that peace [is established] I cannot trouble them; if thou wilt prohibit them, thou mayest."

XII.

But the Franks, when they took Acco, captured two of the captains of the Arabs, Bar Mashtub, and the other, Karakush, a eunuch. This [man] was a Roman by nation, and him Saladin had sent to Africa, where he conquered many cities. He then went back to Egypt, and built the wall which is there, to this day, called by his name. The same was afterwards the general of the Arabs in Acco. And when the Franks had stipulated for his ransom eight thousand denars, Bar Mashtub asked, with how much would he ransom his person. The Franks said, with thirty thousand denars. Then said Karakush: "So much also [for] myself; for Bar Mashtub shall not give thirty, and I eight." The Franks laughed, and took from him also thirty thousand

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[a] Read, *d'tamonu.*

[b] R. ܦܣܩ, ܦܣ *to cut, to decide,* etc.

ܪܫܘܗ ܒܪܬܚܐ: ܘܢܦܩܘ ܐܦ ܡܢܗ ܠܠܒܫ
ܠܩܦܐ ܕܡܠܟܐ. ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܘܬܘܬܝܐ[d] ܐܝܬܪܐ ܕܕܡܝܢ[e]
ܟܗܘܢܐ: ܘܚܕ ܡܢ ܦܐܬܗܐ ܕܒܬܪܐ ܡܫܡܠܝܐ[f] ܟܠܒ
ܠܠ ܦܪܐܦܘܣ. ܘܒܬܪ ܡܘܬܗ ܕܟܠܗܘܢ. ܘܒܬܪ
ܥܡܐ ܐܠܐ ܬܠܐܣ ܐܠܦܝܢ ܠܟܪܘܒ. ܘܐܬܐ ܠܒܝܬܗ
ܒܡܘܩܕ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܠܦܝܢ: ܘܡܚܪܗ ܬܠܐܣ ܐܠܦܝܢ
ܐܢܫܐ ܘܪܘܟܐ[g]: ܘܠܟܠܗܘܢ ܠܟܦܘܪܐ ܡܫܡܠܝܐ ܠܗ ܗܘ
ܘܠܐܪܥܠܟܢ: ܘܪܘܟܐ ܕܢܦܫܗ: ܘܝܗܒ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܝܐ
ܕܡܫܡܠܝܐ[h] ܕܐܪܥܐ ܕܐܠܦܝܢ ܗܘ ܕܢܦܩܘ ܗܘܘ ܠܡܪܝܐ.
ܘܠܐܕܡܢ: ܬܠܐܣ ܐܠܦܝܢ ܟܒܪܝܢ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܢܗܐ
ܘܟܬܠܒܝܠܘܬܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܒܝܬܗ: ܘܡܫܡܘܕܐ ܡܢܬܪ ܡܚܪܗ
ܘܡܪܢܗ ܒܡܠܟܐ. ܘܡܢ ܠܦܢ ܐܠܐ ܬܠܐܣ ܐܠܦܝܢ
ܠܒܪܘܡܣܘܣ. ܘܡܫܠܒܐ ܕܐܠܟܝܬܐܪ ܐܝܟ ܒܚܒܘ
ܦܘܡܣܡܣ ܠܗܘܢܢ ܟܪ ܡܠܬܗ: ܘܗܘܐ ܢܒܒ ܒܥܠܐ
ܕܝܠܐ ܠܐܪܬܗ. ܘܡܫܠܐܬܪܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܡܠܟ ܕܢܫܗܐ ❖

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[c] Gr. τιμή.

[d] Compare II. (^{t}).

[e] Part. pass. of ܕܡܐ.

denars. There are also other stories concerning him similar to these; and one of the poets made a complete book about Karakush, and published it after his death. After the peace Saladin went to Bairut. There came to him Boemund, prince of Antioch, whom Saladin honoured with great honours; clothed him also with kingly garments, him and fourteen nobles that [were] with him, and gave him a part of the revenue of the country of Antioch, which the Arabs had taken away. And Saladin wondered at the prince, how that he had come to him fearlessly and with confidence; on which account he honoured him the more, and sent him away in peace. Thence Saladin went to Damascus. The king of England also appointed Henry, his sister's son, governor in Acco, and departed by sea in order to go to his own country. But it is reported that he died before he reached [it].

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[f] Shaph. part. pass., compare IV. ([i]).

[g] Adj., r. ܪܗܒ [h] R. ܫܠܛ